

DAILY REPORT

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CLARIFICATION SOUGHT ON CARTER REMARKS ON CHINA

00210150Y Taipei UNITED DAILY NEWS in Chinese 15 Apr 78 p 2 OW

[Editorial: "President Carter's Remarks Should Be Clarified"]

[Excerpts] Answering questions on U.S. policy on China after his address to the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors on 11 April, President Carter said he hoped the wishes expressed in the Shanghai communique could fully materialize "within a period of months." President Carter's remarks attracted attention from various sectors. As a result, at a White House news briefing the following day, White House spokesman Granum was asked to further clarify these remarks. However, he simply skirted the issue with ambiguous words.

According to Dr Cline of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, Carter's remarks were only meant to counter bandit Hua Kuo-feng's recent smiling-face offensive by reiterating Washington's "rhetorical position"; in reality, many obstacles still block the way to normalizing relations between the United States and the bandit, an issue which cannot be solved in a matter of months. Dr Cline's view may be correct or too optimistic. But it still seems necessary for us to request, through appropriate ways and means, further clarification of President Carter's remarks which are damaging to the friendly relations between China and the United States. If his remarks resulted from a slip of the tongue, remedial measures should be taken to clear up the confusion. If President Carter did mean what he said, we should solemnly appeal to American public opinion.

President Carter's rash but pointed remarks on U.S.-bandit relations were apparently related to Romanian Communist Party leader Ceausescu's visit to the United States. We understand that, on numerous occasions in recent years, Ceausescu has been used by the bandit to bring the U.S.-bandit relationship closer. Thus one of the primary tasks of his U.S. trip was to mislead that country and bring about a breakthrough in the relationship between the United States and the bandits. According to foreign press reports, the Romanian Communist Party leader told reporters that "he believes there is a practical way for the Chinese communists to guarantee their 'peaceful intentions' toward the Republic of China," but "this step must be taken on the condition that the United States not ask Peiking to make explicit guarantees for normalization." If this report is authentic, Ceausescu's clever scheme is nothing but another trick aimed at deceiving President Carter and the American public.

We would particularly like to point out here the crux of the issue is not so much whether the bandit is either willing or likely to commit himself to or issue guarantees for denying the use of force. Rather, it is whether any commitments or guarantees made by the bandit can be trusted and whether such commitments or guarantees have any practical value. Facts prove that in the communist mind, commitments, guarantees or treaties are only means to deceive the enemy--measures of expediency. To them, actions to deceive the enemy and break promises accord with their moral criteria. This applies to the Soviet Union, but is even more characteristic of the bandit. Therefore President Carter must not trust any of the bandit's commitments or guarantees; otherwise, if he falls into that political trap, it will be too late.

In conclusion, we hope President Carter modifies his 11 April remarks on China policy. We also would like to see the American people and farsighted people explode this political balloon through their actions.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS PRO 'ACCIDENTAL' VIOLATION OF SENKAKUS

Sonoda Separates Incident From Treaty

OW20328Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0307 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Apr (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda indicated Friday night Japan would accept Peking's latest official explanation that Chinese fishing boats had "accidentally" entered the waters off the Senkaku Islands claimed by Japan, while engaged in routine operations last week.

Commenting on the meeting in Peking earlier Friday between Japanese Minister Mitsuro Donowaki and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Sonoda said: "This has put an end to this incident."

wang told Donowaki the incident had not been intentional but accidental. He stressed Peking's persistent policy was to handle it in such a way that it would not impair friendly relations between the two countries. Wang also repeatedly stressed to Donowaki that Peking hoped the incident would be dealt with in the broad interests of Sino-Japanese friendship.

China's official explanation came in reply to the Japanese protest lodged by Donowaki in his first meeting with Wang a week ago. Wang told Donowaki at the time that China would look into the incident and pledged to inform Japan of the outcome upon completion of the investigation.

Sonoda said Friday night he had found the outcome of the Chinese investigation "not unexpected." He said the government would determine how to react to the Chinese reply by taking all factors into consideration, such as an assessment of the Foreign Ministry, consultations between the government and the Liberal-Democratic Party, and reactions of the general public.

Sonoda said that he personally hoped to resume talks on the proposed peace and friendship treaty with China by separating the Senkaku incident from the treaty issue.

He said treaty negotiations could be resumed in line with the 1972 Sino-Japanese joint statement, in which both sides said they would seek conclusion of the treaty without referring to the territorial row over the Senkaku Islands.

LDP Figure Emphasizes Linkage

OW231003Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Sapporo, Hokkaido, 23 Apr (KYODO)--A top Liberal-Democratic Party executive suggested Saturday that the Senkaku Islands incident involving Chinese violation of Japanese territorial waters off the islands should be included in negotiations for a peace and friendship treaty between the two countries.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, chairman of the party Executive Council, made the statement at a lecture meeting here. Both countries must take up the dispute and settle it once for all, he said. Conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty without settling the Senkaku issue would not lead to the establishment of friendly and good-neighborly relations in the true sense, he said.

Referring to Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's coming trip to the U.S., Nakasone said Fukuda should fully discuss Japan's security with President Jimmy Carter.

DPRK TO RELEASE SEIZED FISHING BOAT 'SHORTLY'

OW221045Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Apr (KYODO)--The Japan Red Cross was informed by its North Korean counterpart Saturday that the 49-ton No 15 Shinpo Maru, a fishing boat based in Hokkaido, was seized 18 April because it had violated North Korea's waters on the east coast of the country. It said the boat and its 12-man crew will be returned to Japan shortly on the condition that no violations will be conducted again. The Shinpo Maru had been unheard of since it radioed 18 April that it was inspected by a North Korean patrol ship. The Japan Red Cross had made an inquiry with the North Korean Red Cross on the matter. Radio Pyongyang had reported Friday that the Shinpo Maru was seized for operating within North Korea's military defense zone.

AUSTRALIA'S FRASER, PEACOCK CONCLUDE TOKYO TALKS

Increased Assistance to Third World

OW212121Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpt] Australia and Japan have agreed on the need to increase development assistance to Third World countries. During economic talks Australian Prime Minister Fraser and Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda also agreed that the standard of assistance should be improved. This issue, together with the establishment of a common fund to stabilize commodity exports from developing countries, was the main topic of discussion during the 2 days of talks.

Australian sources said Mr Fraser also continued to press his view that current international trade negotiations aimed at lowering trade barriers should include agricultural commodities as well as industrial goods. In discussions on the multilateral trade negotiations now under way in Geneva, both governments agreed the talks should be expanded to include agricultural products.

Importance of Economic Issues

OW221944Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Fraser says the talks with Japanese leaders in Tokyo are important in setting an example for future international summit meetings on economic issues, speaking before returning to Australia at the end of 2 days of talks with Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda and other top government leaders. Radio Australia correspondent in Tokyo Richard Frost said Mr Fraser is pleased with the results of the talks although there has been no reaction from the Japanese side.

At a news conference before leaving Tokyo, the Australian leader warned Japan that failure to reach agreement on forthcoming international trade talks can cause some countries to revert to protectionism. His talks are reported to have concentrated on trade issues. He said future international discussions would now also include consideration of agricultural items and not just industrial products. Correspondents say agricultural goods constitute a major portion of Australia's exports.

Fishing in Australian Exclusive Zone

OW220921Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Apr (KYODO)--Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock said here Friday that his country would give full consideration to Japan's fishing needs when it

establishes a 200-mile exclusive fishing zone off its coast this summer. Peacock, who is accompanying Prime Minister J. Malcolm Fraser on an official visit to Japan, made the remark during a one-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda at the Foreign Ministry.

The Australian Government presented a bill on the establishment of the exclusive fishing zone to the Australian Parliament last week, Peacock said. The Australian Government will promulgate the 200-mile fishing zone in June or July after it receives recommendations from various government offices on the technicalities involved, he said. Peacock said Australia will start negotiations with other countries interested in fishing in the zone after the recommendations have been made. Japan's fishing needs will be taken into consideration in such negotiations, he added.

Before their talks, Sonoda and Peacock attended a meeting between Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Fraser at the prime minister's official residence. The two prime ministers agreed on the importance of promoting cooperation among industrialized countries to solve north-south problems.

22 April Departure

OW230921Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Apr (KYODO)--Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and his party left here for home Saturday night after winding up a 4-day visit to Japan. Fraser held a series of talks with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on trade and monetary problems.

'POSITIVE RESPONSE' EXPECTED TO U.S. DEMAND ON BASE COSTS

OW230949Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0738 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Apr (KYODO)--The government is ready to respond positively if the United States demands Japan's expanded share of maintaining U.S. military bases in Japan, according to government sources.

The sources disclosed this Saturday, saying that the United States would put forward the demand probably at the summit meeting between Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington 3 May.

In December, Japan agreed to pay annually about a yen 6.2 billion part of personnel costs involving 24,000 workers employed at U.S. bases in Japan, starting fiscal 1978. However, the U.S. wants Japan to share more of the expenditure for the bases, including payments for base facilities, because of an increasing cost resulting from the appreciation of the Japanese currency against the dollar. The U.S. demand has the background of strong criticism in the United States about Japan's "free ride" on the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Within Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, some members, especially members of the party defense study group, favor Japan's expanded share of the cost of maintaining U.S. bases in this country. But the Japan Socialist Party and other opposition parties oppose the increase of Japan's payment share.

This question, therefore, is expected to become an issue between the ruling and opposition parties if it is taken up at the Fukuda-Carter summit. Some ruling party leaders predicted that the issue may become one of the matters leading to the dissolution of the House of Representatives for a general election.

COMPENSATION STUDIED FOR VICTIMS OF KAL PLANE CRASH

OW231025Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Apr (KYODO)--The Foreign Ministry is speeding up work to confirm reports that fire from a Soviet MIG fighter were responsible for the deaths and injuries among Japanese passengers of a South Korean airliner which was forced down in the Soviet Union last week. This confirmation is necessary for the ministry to prepare for later negotiations for compensation for the Japanese victims, ministry officials said. The ministry is studying reports from the Japanese Embassy in Helsinki and plans to get the details from the Japanese passengers after they return home.

Meanwhile, reports from Moscow said Sunday that the Japanese Embassy in Moscow has received a copy of an American investigation report on the incident from the U.S. Embassy there. The U.S. report was reportedly worked out by U.S. Embassy staff who flew to Murmansk aboard an American evacuation plane. The U.S. report on the situation and cause of the Korean Airlines plane's violation of Soviet air space was said to include a number of data released by the Soviet authorities on condition that they are not made public.

At present, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials are of the view that Japan will have to negotiate with Korean Airlines on the compensation issue, regardless of whether the deaths and injuries were caused by fire from the Soviet fighter or by shock at the KAL plane's landing.

FUKUDA: PUBLIC SECTOR STRIKE TO AFFECT ECONOMIC GROWTH

OW211121Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Apr (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Friday that a planned 96-hour strike by public-sector workers next week will affect the nation's economic growth.

Fukuda made the remark in reply to a Democratic Socialist Party questioner at a plenary session of the House of Councillors. Kei Inoue, the interpellator, sought the government's view on the four-day walkout from Tuesday planned by the 880,000-member Council of Public Corporation and Government Enterprise Unions (Korokyo). Labor Minister Katsushi Fujii pointed out that public-sector workers are forbidden to strike by law. Fujii called for cancellation of the strike.

Transport Minister Kenji Fukunaga said he would take strict disciplinary action against the Korokyo workers if they went ahead with the strike. Fukunaga also said he would urge Japanese national railways authorities to take proper steps to remove agitation bills and labor slogans on trains.

IMPORTS PROMOTED IN BID TO CUT PAYMENTS SURPLUS

OW210543Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Apr (KYODO)--The government announced Friday a set of measures for reducing Japan's snowballing balance of payments surplus, featuring promotion of imports through easier financing and expansion of overseas economic assistance.

The package, adopted at a meeting of economic ministers chaired by Kiichi Miyazawa, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, called for establishment of a long-term foreign currency lending system for import financing and expansion of an existing short-term lending program. Under the new system, the Export-Import Bank of Japan will provide loans of three to 10 years in foreign currency to importers of specified products, with interest at 6 percent per annum--lower than the long-term prime lending rate of 7 percent.

The short-term lending program for emergency imports is for foreign-currency loans of up to three years, with interest floating in parallel with the official discount rate.

The program, due to expire in June, will be extended to the end of December and the interest will be cut from 4 to 3.75 percent per annum. Also, three-year loans at a fixed rate of 4.75 percent will be newly made available under the program.

Goods to be covered by these lending schemes will include crude oil and rare metals such as nickel to be imported for stockpiling, used foreign ships to be bought for scrapping, large construction machinery and medical equipment. The package also envisaged a steady increase in overseas economic aid on a medium-term basis, untying of loans, easing of lending terms, expansion of contributions to international organizations, and positive commitment to conclusion of international commodity agreements.

It specified tin and natural rubber accords as such agreements for which Japan will actively cooperate and indicated readiness to cooperate in the creation of a common fund demanded by developing countries to finance buffer stocks. The package was based on an 11 March decision to step up imports to cut Japan's surplus in the balance on current account--goods and services trade plus transfers--which hit a record \$14 billion in fiscal 1977 ended 31 March.

In a parallel move, the government adopted on 25 March a seven-point program for expanding the domestic economy through which it hopes to increase imports. The program set the goal of economic growth in fiscal 1978 at 7 percent and targeted a cut in the surplus to \$6 billion. The latest package also called for utilization of foreign exchange gains resulting from the yen's sharp appreciation for the benefit of consumers, including a cut in prices of imported cigarettes and tobacco and freezing of electricity and city gas rates at current levels until fiscal 1979.

Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama told reporters after the meeting that the government plans to reduce retail prices of some imported cigarettes by yen 10 per pack containing 20 cigarettes effective July.

BRIEFS

COAL LIQUEFACTION PROJECT--Tokyo, 13 Apr--Ten major Japanese enterprises, including oil firms, have agreed to participate in the Exxon group's \$300 million coal liquefaction project, Sohei Nakayama, chairman of Japan's Committee for Energy Policy Promotion, announced. He said the 10 firms will establish Japan Coal Liquefaction Co with a paid-up capital of 25 million yen early in May. The joint firm is expected to enter into an agreement with Exxon Research and Engineering Co (ER and E), a subsidiary of the Exxon Corp, in mid-May to participate in the liquefaction technology development project, Nakayama said. The 10 companies are: Idemitsu Kosan Co, Esso Standard Sekiyu KK, Toa Nenryo Kogyo KK, Mitsubishi Corp, Sumitomo Shoji KK, General Sekiyu KK, Tokyo Electric Power Co, Chubu Electric Power Co, Kansai Electric Power Co and Toyota Motor Co. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW]

KCNA SCORES DECISION ON U.S.-ROK EXERCISES

0W221105Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 22 Apr 78 0W

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Apr (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists reportedly decided to hold every year such large-scale provocative "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" dubbed "Team Spirit 78" which was staged in South Korea in March. Announcing this decision, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific ranted that the Korean Peninsula is the "most unstable area in Asia" and as South Korea is "vital to the national interests of the United States" and its location is important in view of "military strategy," the United States will faithfully observe its "defence commitments" to South Korea.

This bespeaks that in disregard of the unanimous opposition and denunciation of the Korean people and the world public who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists are going farther along a slippery road to ignite another war of aggression in Korea. Their decision to hold every year such large-scale military game as the recent "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" is an unpardonable and unscrupulous challenge to the Korean people and the world progressive people who are consistently and tirelessly struggling to remove the tension from Korea and realise her independent and peaceful reunification as early as possible.

Through these war provocation manoeuvres they intend to step up arms reinforcement in South Korea, fully arm the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and more zealously instigate it to the fascist suppression of the South Korean people and military provocations against the northern half of our republic, perpetuate their military occupation of South Korea and carry the criminal "two Koreas" plot into effect at any cost. They also try to perfect a plan for a war of aggression against the North so as to start a new war of aggression in Korea at any moment and thereby realize their aggressive ambition.

Repeated talk of the bellicose bosses of U.S. imperialism about the importance of South Korea's military strategic location and "observance of the defence commitments" to the puppet clique brings into relief their black-hearted intention to occupy South Korea indefinitely, invade the northern half of the republic, contain the revolutionary forces of Asia and maintain the colonial domination in this region, using South Korea as a military stronghold. With no frantic war racket, however, can they frighten our people. They will get nothing therefrom.

They must be clearly aware of the unshakable determination of our people and squarely face the trend of the situation, give up the dangerous play with fire and vacate South Korea without delay, taking along all their troops and weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons. This will be good for the United States, too.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK230905Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 23 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Apr (KCNA)--The commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific and other U.S. imperialist warmongers told news conferences recently that the U.S. administration would stage every year a massive war exercise like the "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" staged in March in South Korea and launch several times a year exercises of deploying "F-111" and other highly efficient fighter planes in South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says: This shows that the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to start a new war of aggression against the Korean people are becoming all the more hideous each day. This also indicates that the U.S. imperialists are making frenzied efforts to push ahead with the preparations for the provocation of a new war in Korea in a planned way and hasten their completion.

The commentary continues: The U.S. imperialists are trying to realize their desire of Korean aggression by force of arms and zealously seeking a new war in Korea. The power-reeking outbursts of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs and their war exercises are a grave challenge and provocation intended to threaten and blackmail us and instigate the South Korean puppet clique to a military adventure and carry into practice their war plan.

Owing to the war preparations of the U.S. imperialists, peace in Korea is gravely jeopardized, a big hurdle is laid on the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and the threat of northward invasion is growing with each passing day. Noting that the increase of tension and threat to peace on the Korean peninsula entirely result from the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and the Korean policy of the United States for gratifying its wild desire of Korean aggression with "strength," the commentary remarks: The U.S. imperialists' policy of way and split in Korea totally goes against the trend of the present times when the people are advancing toward independent development and struggling to preserve and consolidate peace.

The U.S. must discontinue reinforcing the armed forces and stepping up the war preparations in South Korea, give up the anachronistic occupation policy and withdraw all its troops and weapons of destruction from South Korea. If the U.S. imperialists persist in the policy of way and split, they will never get anything good but will hasten their own destruction warns the commentary.

ROK CHIEF OF STAFF INSPECTS FRONTLINE AREA

SK240440Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 24 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Apr (KCNA)-- The chief of staff of the South Korean puppet ground force, together with his predecessors in the puppet army, made an "inspection tour of the frontline area" on April 19, according to a report. Making a round of puppet army units deployed in the frontline area, these war maniacs agitated for a war and conducted a vociferous propaganda through the subsidized mass media. This row is designed to divert elsewhere the attention of the people discontent with the puppet clique and threaten them.

KCNA HAILS ROK STUDENTS' ANTIGOVERNMENT STRUGGLE

OW211511Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--With the same flaming passion with which they toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet dictatorial regime 18 years ago, the South Korean students are today arraying themselves against the Pak Chong-hue puppet regime of dictatorship, the more ferocious fascist group.

They dealt one blow after another to the enemy by their March 24-June 3 struggle in 1964 and the August struggle in 1965 against the criminal South Korea-Japan tieup, the June 8 struggle against "election" rigging in 1967 and the struggle against "constitutional revision for the third term election" in 1969 and the struggle against "military drill" in 1971. Through this they hardened their determination to do away with fascism and treachery. Their unbreakable will and determination was demonstrated more forcefully in their fight to destroy the "yusin system," the most hideous system of fascist-terror dictatorship.

The Pak Chong-hui fascist clique issued murderous "emergency decrees" in rapid succession to put a stop to the courageous struggle of the South Korean students against "yusin" and against fascism and for democracy which raged following the April 3 struggle in 1974, but the students answered them with a declaration that they "will advance without retreat."

What they demand today is not a partial reform but the repeal of the "yusin system" and the resignation of the Pak Chong-hui puppet government. This was made plain in all the fighting slogans brought forward by them during the last one year.

The students of the Seoul University who kindled the torches of the April 19 resistance and the June 3 struggle strongly demanded the abolition of the "yusin constitution" in the "Declaration of Struggle for Democracy and National Salvation" they published during their anti-"government" demonstration struggle last winter. In their "Declaration of Death-Defying Struggle," the students of Yonsei University made it clear that it was their immediate goal to fight for the repeal of the "yusin constitution" and the "overthrow of the dictatorial regime, the chieftain" of all the misrule.

After their struggle in the spring last year, Seoul students resumed it in winter. Besides the repeal of the murderous "emergency decrees," they strongly demanded the release of all the political prisoners. In this way they linked their righteous struggle with the anti-fascist struggle of the people of all strata for the democratization of South Korean society. The students also resolutely demanded the dissolution of the fascist "student homeland defence corps," striking a blow at the anti-national war policy of the Pak Chong-hui traitor clique against the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The students developed their struggle onto a new, higher plane by coming out with slogans demanding the "guarantee of the basic rights to the workers" and "compensation for the sweat of the peasants." These slogans were chanted in their anti-"government" demonstration struggle waged in October and November last year. By bringing forward the slogans reflecting the pressing vital demands of the working people, the students showed that their struggle was rooted among the people of broad strata who were struggling against fascism and for democracy.

MINJU CHOSON CRITICIZES CLOSING OF SEOUL COLLEGES

OW211517Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Report on MINJU CHOSON 21 April signed commentary]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique took the fascist step of closing the colleges of the Seoul University in two stages between April 17 and 22, according to a report.

Noting that with the "elections" slated for this year, the students' discontent with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is growing, a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON today says: The suspension of lectures is a desperate attempt to prevent the development of the students' discontent into a massive struggle against fascism and for democracy with the April 19 uprising anniversary as an occasion.

The commentary points out that with the "elections" ahead, the puppet clique is very nervous about the movement of students and working round the clock to seal up their struggle against fascism and for democracy. The attempt of the puppet clique to stay on in power indefinitely by binding the students and people hand and foot is futile, the commentary remarks, and stresses: For its never-to-be-condoned crimes against the nation, this clique is bound to meet a stern judgement of the people.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS HISTORIC NORTH-SOUTH MEETING

SK240630Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2247 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 21 April commentary: "The Patriotic Forces in the North and South Should Be United in Order to Reunify the Divided Fatherland"]

[Text] Today our people significantly mark the 30th anniversary of the historic joint meeting of representatives of the North and South Korean political parties and social organizations, which was personally proposed, organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Marking this day, our people are once again filled with firm determination to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, in accordance with the policy for fatherland reunification delineated by the great leader, by using the nation's united effort to smash and defeat the interference of foreign forces.

The U.S. imperialists--who occupied South Korea, promulgated a military administration, violated the national sovereignty of our people and thus perpetrated a colonial policy in South Korea--conducted separate elections and fabricated a puppet regime in South Korea in 1948, fraudulently using the aegis of the United Nations in their scheme to artificially freeze the division of North and South and make South Korea their colony and military base.

The situation created then urgently required decisive measures for national salvation to sternly oppose and reject the separate elections conducted in South Korea under the manipulation of U.S. imperialists, to eliminate the danger of the nation being split and divided, and to establish a unified independent state. The historic April joint meeting of the 56 political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea, which was convened in Pyongyang in accordance with the great leader's proposal, sought to achieve this lofty national task.

In his historic address at the joint meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically analyzed and summed up the situation of the country at that time, a situation which had been created due to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialists and due to their aggressive policies.

He taught that in order to realize the national cause of building a democratic, independent and sovereign state, all patriotic forces in North and South Korea should act as one and vigorously launch a nationwide struggle to block and frustrate the scheme for fabricating separate elections in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Those who really love the fatherland must sternly reject separate elections, which will cause national ruin. All who worry about the destiny of the country and nation in this national struggle must unite without fail, transcending political factions, religion and political views. Unity will guarantee our victory.

The great leader's policy--the embodiment of the immortal *chuche* idea, in which one is the master of one's own destiny and in which the strength to develop one's destiny lies within oneself--was the only patriotic policy for surmounting the difficult situation created by the U.S. imperialists' scheme to divide the country, for protecting the national aspirations and for expediting the country's reunification and independence. This policy was so most just and reflected the people's patriotic desire to build a dignified, independent and sovereign state by opposing the aggression by foreign forces.

The great leader's policy regarding the unity of all Koreans to block and frustrate the scheme by the U.S. imperialists to divide the nation, transcending differences in ideologies and religions, was a militant program to mobilize all democratic patriotic forces of the country into the struggle against the separate elections. The April joint meeting of the North and South vigorously showed that in order to oppose and reject the U.S. imperialists' colonial and subjugation policy and their scheme to divide the nation, patriotic political parties and social organizations with different political views can firmly unite in taking measures for national salvation, adopt a common struggle platform and carry out the nationwide struggle under this common struggle platform for defense of the national dignity and sovereignty.

The April joint meeting of the North and South, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the sun of the nation--in attendance was a historic meeting which adopted nationwide measures for national salvation to surmount the difficult situation. This meeting was also significant because it presented an example of unity and cooperation in the patriotic efforts of the North and South to realize the common national cause and in the policy for the formation of *chuche*-based national unity. The policy for national salvation advanced by this joint meeting to smash the U.S. imperialist scheme for division and to attain the country's independence and sovereignty won the enthusiastic support of all the Korean people.

In particular, the South Korean people had come to more highly respect the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has extraordinary wisdom and insight as a leading light of the nation, and who struck a fatal blow at the divisive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists by completely smashing the unilateral election farce staged by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, raising the strong flames of national salvation.

After smashing the 10 May unilateral election and upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's measures to establish a unified, democratic independent state of Korea, the patriotic forces of the North and South marked an epoch in our people's struggles for the nation's reunification and independence by establishing and declaring to the world the Democratic People's Republic of Korea--the only legal government of the Korean people--through a democratic general election carried out in the North and South [as heard] of Korea.

The calling of the April North-South joint meeting, the entire proceedings of the meeting, and the brilliant achievements won in the course of the struggle for the nation's reunification and independence were all thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and his lofty character, which embraces even rightist figures, and were a demonstration of the righteousness and great vitality of the reunification line that the great leader advanced.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader, our people have been able to continue the victorious march, overcoming the aggressive policy and divisive schemes of the U.S. imperialists at every stage and historically advancing--breaking through the obstacles on the road to reunification with a firm belief in the future of the fatherland and people. Thirty years have elapsed since the historic North-South joint meeting. Although our party and the government of the republic have advanced correct policies and rational proposals for the nation's independent and peaceful reunification and have made sincere efforts for their implementation, our people's desire for reunification of the fatherland has not yet been realized because of the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to perpetuate division of the nation.

The U.S. imperialists, who clamor that the balance of power between the North and South must be maintained, and who plan to continue to hold South Korea as a colony and military base by creating two Koreas, are increasing military aid to the South Korean puppet clique and talking about the simultaneous entry of North Korea and South Korea into the United Nations and reciprocal recognition. Thus, they are scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea. Following the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is hellbent on hampering the reunification of the nation, while undisguisedly asserting that reunification is impossible and that division is profitable. At the same time the clique is promoting a North-South confrontation, promoting hostility among the people and repressing the patriotic people who demand reunification of the fatherland.

In order to reunify the fatherland, we must halt the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, which blocks reunification, and smash the nation-selling maneuvers of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. As long as the U.S. imperialists continue their occupation of South Korea and their intervention in the internal affairs of our country, and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique schemes to perpetuate the nation's division, the nation cannot be reunified. No other people can attain reunification for us. Reunification can be realized only by the independent power of our people.

The North and South must discontinue the state of confrontation and unify and collaborate. To put an end to the state of division and to open a way for reunification, the patriotic forces of the North and South must organize a unified national front based on the principle of grand national unity and work out a nationwide national salvation measure.

The experiences obtained through the anti-Japanese unified national front organized in the 1930's and the April North-South joint meeting show that all forces of the North and South can unify and work out a national measure through the joint efforts of the nation. Since there are two different systems in the North and South, we can leave the systems as they are for the time being and establish a North-South confederation as a transitional measure. This is a most rational and practical path toward reunification. If the North and South realize a North-South confederation and collaborate, protecting the common interests of the nation, this will no doubt make a great contribution to accelerating the nation's reunification.

To convene a North-South political conference organized by political parties, social organizations and representatives from all strata of the North and South is very important in resolving the reunification issue in conformity with the interests of our people. If the democratic forces of the patriots of the North and South get together to carry out the common great task of the nation, regardless of their ideologies, political views and beliefs, it will no doubt bring about an epochal turning point that will check and smash the divisive schemes of the domestic and foreign splittists and accelerate the nation's reunification--just as the North-South joint meeting made a great achievement in breaking through the obstacles meeting made a great achievement in breaking through the obstacles for the nation's future.

Our people have a sacred right, which no one can take away, and a historical mission which we must accomplish to oppose the division of the nation and attain the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. Our people will surely frustrate the schemes of the domestic and foreign splittists through the joint efforts of the North and South and carry out the great national task for the fatherland's reunification in accordance with the three principles and 5-point policy that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth for the fatherland's reunification.

ROK BUDGET AIMS AT PREPARING FOR WAR, STAYING IN POWER

OW241049Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Apr (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique work out a reactionary budget every year to facilitate their criminal manoeuvres for the provocation of a war. Their budget is aimed at maintaining and strengthening the "yusin" fascist rule and hastening the war preparations at the expense of the people.

In this year's budgetary appropriations the puppets set the "defense spending," the direct military expenditures, at 1,250,000 million won, or an increase of 12.2 times as against 1970 and 85 times as compared with 1960. Their proportion in the outlays jumped from 23.5 percent in 1970 to 35.6 percent this year. In this they blare that they will "further increase the fighting capacity of the ROK Army" and "build up a strong combat power."

Under the "five-year program for the modernisation" of the puppet army, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique plan to introduce war planes, tanks, antitank missiles, etc. with a large disbursement this year.

Besides the direct military expenditures, they increase every year such indirect military spending as appropriations for "economic development" and "social development," turning the greater part of them as "investments" and "loans" to indirect social domains of military bearing and strategic industries for the militarisation of the economy. Some statistical figures reveal their scheme to increase the "investments and loans" more than 10 times the 1970 figures this year and throw them totally into the above fields.

The reactionary nature of the budget of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique finds manifestation in the fact that they are spending colossal funds for the upkeep of the fascist repressive forces and tools, expanding them every year. Reports say that they contemplate to set up new puppet police stations, substations and boxes in many places and largely increase police personnel.

To cover the staggering amount of expenses for the maintenance of fascist rule, they earmarked more than 366,000 million won as "general spending" in this year's budgetary appropriations. This is an increase of more than 75,000 million won above last year and 21.7 times as against 1960.

They cover nearly all the ridiculous amount of expenditures for war preparations and for the strengthening of fascist repression by bleeding the people white. Above all, the tax levies are growing heavier year after year. According to data available, they have imposed upon the South Korean people this year 2,196,000 million won, or 550,000 million won above last year, under the label of internal tax alone, and the "defence tax" jumped 41.2 percent up on last year. If the local taxes and many other taxes are added to this, the taxes forced upon each of the South Korean people this year far exceed 100,000 won, or more than 5 times those in 1973.

All this indicates that the budget worked out by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique every year is to the core a reactionary and antipopular war budget and predatory budget for intensifying suppression of the people, stepping up the manoeuvres for the provocation of a criminal war of northward invasion and fleecing the people ruthlessly.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK230133Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Apr 78 SK

[Text] A delegation of the Central African Empire headed by Andre-Dieudonne Magale, minister of state for planning, international cooperation and statistics, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 22 April. The flags of our country and the Central African Empire were flying and many working people of the city were at the airport to welcome the guests. When the plane landed the crowd enthusiastically welcomed the delegation, waving flowers as music was played.

Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kong Chin-tae and persons concerned, including Kim Yun-song, Choe Chong-kon and Kye Chong-hwan, received the delegation at the airport. Lovely children presented flowers to the guests.

YI CHONG-MOK FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION RETURNS HOME

SK250932Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 23 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Apr (KCNA)--The delegation of the Foreign Ministry headed by Yi Chong-mok returned home on 22 April by plane after visiting Yugoslavia, Algeria, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GUYANESE PRIME MINISTER

More on Arrival

SK220415Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 22 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 22 April (KCNA)--A party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and prime minister, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on 21 April to pay an official visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, together with his wife, came out to the airport and cordially met Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and his wife and the members of the delegation.

Arriving by the plane were Sase Narain, speaker of the National Assembly, and madam; D. Hoyte, minister of economic development and cooperatives; H.O. Jack, minister of energy and natural resources; M. Shahabuddeen, minister of justice and attorney general; O. Clarke, minister of state and regional minister of east Berbice region; who are members of the delegation, and others.

The delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Yi Chong-ok and his wife, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kim Man-kum, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, and Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and his wife, ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and men of science, education, culture, arts, public health and the press.

Also on hand at the airport were John Carter, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and his wife, staff members of the Guyanese Embassy, foreign diplomatic representatives and their wives in Pyongyang.

In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. After the function was over, Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, passed before the cheering crowds, acknowledging their warm welcome, got into a car and headed for the city.

Meeting With Kim Il-song

OW211725Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1712 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song-ae on 21 April met Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and madam on an official visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were members of the delegation--Sase Narain, speaker of the National Assembly, and madam; D. Hcyte, minister of economic development and cooperatives; H.O. Jack, minister of energy and natural resources; M. Shahabuddeen, minister of justice and attorney general; O. Clarke, minister of state and regional minister of east Berbice region; and John Carter, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to our country, and madam.

On hand were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Yi Chong-ok and his wife, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kim Man-kum, Comrade Kong Chin-tae and Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and his wife and personage concerned Kil Chae-kyong.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and posed for a photograph with the prime minister and his party.

Gifts for Kim

OW211727Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1716 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 April (KCNA)--Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, presented gifts of best wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 21 April.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and madam, and the members of the delegation. Also present were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife Comrade Yi Chong-ok and his wife, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kim Man-kum, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and his wife, and personage concerned Kil Chae-kyong.

Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham gave to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song an account of the gifts of best wishes he had brought with him. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife, in company with Comrade Prime Minister Burnham and his wife, saw the gifts on display and expressed thanks for them.

Gift From Pyongyang Citizens

OW211736Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1720 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--A silver knife was presented on 21 April in the plaza in front of the 8 February House of Culture to Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and prime minister, who is leading a party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana on an official visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and prime minister, were set up with due respect and slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham!" were hung out in the plaza in front of the 8 February House of Culture, pervading it with a festive atmosphere.

When the car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham pulled up at the plaza, the band struck up the welcome music and the crowd of thousands of people broke into cheers of "manse," sending beautiful balloons into the skies. Women labour innovators presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang municipal administrative committee, presented a silver knife to Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham in the name of the Pyongyang citizens. The silver knife is a symbol of the defender of happiness and security. It has been a national custom from ancient times in our country to present it to a distinguished guest as a gift. Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham expressed deep thanks for the precious silver knife presented him as a gift.

Kim Hosts Banquet

OW211717Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1706 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and prime minister, on an official visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and madam and members of the delegation accompanying them and others.

Present there were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Yi Chong-ok and his wife, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kim Man-kum, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and his wife, chairmen of committees and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of the working people's organizations and the Pyongyang municipal power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, and leading personages of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press. Diplomatic envoys of foreign countries and their wives in Pyongyang were also present on invitation.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife, in company with Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and madam, appeared in the banquet hall to the strains of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with loud applause.

The national anthems of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and our country were played at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments. An art performance was given by the Mansudae art troupe at the banquet.

Kim's Banquet Speech

OW211637Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1611 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a grand banquet this evening in honour of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade Burnham. Follows the full text of his speech at the banquet:

Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and Madam Viola Burnham, esteemed guests from Guyana, comrades and friends,

Today our people are very glad to receive the friendly envoys of the fraternal Guyanese people who have come to our country from the far-off Latin American Continent.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I would like first to warmly welcome Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, the leader of the People's National Congress and prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, madam and other Guyanese guests.

This is our first meeting with you, Comrade Prime Minister, but you are a dear comrade-in-arms and friend of ours who formed a close friendship with us long ago on the same side of the barricade in the anti-imperialist common struggle.

That you have come all the way to our country this time is a vivid manifestation of the firm militant friendship between the peoples of Korea and Guyana and a historic event in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, governments and peoples onto a new higher stage.

Although geographically separated far from each other, the Korean and the Guyanese people have close tie of friendship for their common aspirations for independence and socialism.

The Cooperative Republic of Guyana is a vibrant new-emerging country of Latin America, independent and bound for socialism. The Guyanese people, who won independence through a protracted anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, are now vigorously forging their own way to a new life, upholding the slogan of self-reliance under the correct leadership of Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, their outstanding leader, and the People's National Congress of Guyana, and they are recording many successes in the struggle for the building of an independent national economy and national culture.

The realities of Guyana prove that the unique policy of building "cooperative socialism" originated by the comrade prime minister is a correct line suited to the actual conditions of Guyana and that the Guyanese people who are now masters of their own destiny have a very bright future before them.

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CONFIDENTIAL

The People's National Congress and the Government of Guyana are firmly determined to realize a socialist society in Guyana within the present generation's lifetime in defiance of any outside pressure. We fully support the Guyanese people in their valiant struggle to build an independent socialist society and wholeheartedly wish them greater success in their future struggle.

The constitutional changes taking place in Guyana today are another striking illustration showing that a new era of history is opening up in Latin America when the popular masses are masters of their continent.

The imperialists have made all possible desperate efforts to prop up their old ruling system in Latin America, and of late they are resorting to still more cunning machinations of aggression and interference under the signboard of "defence of human rights." But nothing can help the imperialists stem the turbulent current of history on the Latin American continent advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

Like the Cuban revolution, the imperialists tried every means, such as armed intervention, economic blockade and sabotage and subversive activities, but they failed to fail.

The Panamanian people are fighting staunchly to take back the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and the imperialists, driven into a tight corner, can no longer repress the Panamanian people's legitimate demand.

All Latin American countries are coming out, more or less actively, to reject the imperialists' domination and interference and defend their sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters. We express our full support for and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Latin American peoples.

There can be temporary turns and twists in the process of the revolutionary movement, but the day will surely come when imperialism's domination and plunder will come to an end in Latin America and the new independent and creative life of the people come into full bloom throughout the continent.

Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister, your current visit to our country is a great support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for the building of socialism and independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In the international arena the government and people of Guyana oppose "two Koreas" and recognize only one Korea and actively support and encourage our people's struggle to get all foreign troops withdrawn from South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference.

In the face of strong pressure from outside and a number of ensuing difficulties, you are giving positive and truly internationalist support to our people from the revolutionary principles of anti-imperialism and independence.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely express my deep thanks to you, Comrade Prime Minister, the People's National Congress, the government and people of Guyana for your active support and encouragement to the revolutionary cause of our people.

At present, the international situation is very complicated. The imperialists are ever more obstinately attempting to alienate and split the new-emerging countries and disintegrate the non-aligned movement.

Under such circumstances, it is of particular importance for the new-emerging countries to strengthen their principled and revolutionary unity in the fundamental interests of the revolution.

Today the Guyanese Government, undeviatingly pursuing the non-aligned policy, is fighting energetically in support of the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations, against imperialism and colonialism, for closer cooperation among the Caribbean countries and for promoting the common anti-imperialist cause of the new-emerging countries by relying on the united strength of the non-aligned movement. This is very gratifying.

The non-aligned states and developing countries must not be tempted by the "aid" of foreign domination forces and their lackeys, even in case they have temporary economic difficulties. The non-aligned nations and developing countries must strengthen their political unity and develop their economic and technical cooperation. Only by so doing can they eliminate the age-old backwardness and poverty left over from the colonial rule, build a rich and powerful independent, sovereign state and successfully wage the struggle for a new international economic order, too.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence the Korean people will, in the future, too, advance firmly hand in hand with the fraternal Guyanese people and exert all their efforts to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and the progressive peoples of the world.

Esteemed guests, the days of your stay in our country will be meaningful days demonstrating the unity of the peoples of non-aligned countries and new-emerging forces that advocate independence.

At this place overflowing with feelings of friendship, I would like to request you to join me in a toast:

To the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Guyanese people;
To the prosperity and development of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;
To the solidarity of the non-aligned countries and the peoples of the world who advocate independence;
To the good health of esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and Madam Viola Burnham;
To the health of the guests from the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;
To the health of the diplomatic envoys from various countries and madams, and to the health of all (comrades and) friends present here.

Burnham Speech

OW211659Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1634 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham made a speech at a banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today in honour of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade President, your excellencies, comrades and friends,

On behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress, on behalf of the people of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and on my own behalf, I bring you revolutionary and fraternal greetings.

Comrade President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people, my delegation and I were deeply touched by the welcome we received this morning from the many thousands of Korean citizens who gathered at the airport and lined the streets to greet us in such a colourful, sincere and friendly way.

The atmosphere of warm friendship which fills this beautiful building this evening is further proof of the camaraderie which I had been told to expect by other Guyanese comrades who were privileged to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea before me.

Comrade President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people, our own president recalls with great pleasure the successful visit he paid to your beautiful and heroic country last year, and he has asked me specially to convey to you his greetings and best wishes for your continued good health and well-being, and his best wishes to the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for continued success in their efforts to build a strong economy, a happy and prosperous society and a reunified nation.

Comrade President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people, my party and indeed the Guyanese people as a whole have given me a special task to perform. It is the very pleasant one of bringing you sincere greetings and congratulations on the occasion of your birthday and of wishing you a long and happy life in the service of the great Korean people.

Guyana is far away from Korea: The two countries are at opposite sides of the globe. But they nevertheless have certain points in common and certain aspirations which are sufficiently important to bring them together, despite the geographical distance which separates them.

Both of us have inherited economies which are distorted by foreign exploitation and domination. Starting from the beginning, we are both engaged in the great and challenging task of reconstructing our societies on the principles of social justice while adhering to the principles of respect for the sovereignty of independent nations.

Our two countries are sufficiently rich in natural resources to ensure a life of abundance for our peoples.

We are both strongly opposed to imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and we are both determined to maintain the territorial integrity of our country and to foster and preserve national unity among our people.

Of course, there will be minor differences also, but they do not materially affect the important points on which we have a clear identity of interest. Both of our countries have set the establishment of socialism as their goal; but you in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have gone much farther along the road to socialism than we have, and consequently we have much to learn from you.

The evidence all around us of an industrious people working with confidence under your wise guidance and leadership, and so obviously enjoying the benefits of a progressive and expanding economy, is an inspiration to us.

We have mapped out for ourselves in Guyana a path to economic independence firmly rooted in self-help and self-reliance. I am reinforced in the correctness of this approach by the thought that it corresponds so closely to the *chuche* idea which you, Comrade President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people, have so wisely enunciated as the guiding principle for development in the rather similar situation prevailing in your own country. In the emphasis which the *chuche* idea lays on self-help, self-reliance and the importance of man and in the magnificent results it has had in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the *chuche* idea offers an object lesson to developing countries which are striving to change their present conditions and to develop rapidly along the road to socialism.

Comrade President, we cannot help being aware of the great desire of the Korean people to be united. We know that the reunification of the Korean nation, a nation with a history of cohesion of over 5,000 years, is the main task of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Many states of the world are composed of diverse nations, nationalities, races and ethnic groups. This diversity, whether it be in Asia, Africa, Europe or the Americas, often proves to be divisive, and the containment of the resulting tensions occupies much of the time of the leaders of these countries. It is therefore tragic that a country like Korea, one of the few countries in the world composed of a single nation, should be artificially split in two and kept apart from its true identity as a naturally united people.

The urgent need to reunite Korea, which has been set as the principal task of the Korean Government, is well understood by all the progressive countries and forces of the world.

Guyana fully supports the desire of the Korean people to be united and holds the view that the three principles of reunification as set out in the North-South joint declaration of 4 July 1972, as well as the five-point program enunciated by you, Comrade President, form the basis of an acceptable solution to the problem of reunifying Korea.

Guyana, as an active member of the non-aligned movement, was happy to play its full part in the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into that movement, first as an observer, and then as a full member. We shall continue to use our efforts in the movement to advance the cause of reunification of the Korean nation, and we are certain that the determined efforts of the Korean people to be united will be crowned with undoubted success.

Our feelings of friendship for the people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were cemented, so to speak, with the blood of our innocent citizens--yours and ours--which was so cruelly shed some two years ago in what has since come to be known as the Cubana air disaster.

It was on 6 October 1976, when eleven Guyanese and five citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with over fifty Cuban comrades, were killed in a Cuban civilian aircraft which was sabotaged by reactionary forces bent on destabilizing the Guyana Government and on lashing out wildly against the progress of Cuba, Guyana and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

[Words indistinct] together and together joined in righteous anger against the fascist reactionaries who had carried out this dastardly act.

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NORTH KOREA

This evening we rejoice with you in the progress you have made and in the further progress which is envisaged by the second seven-year plan which has recently been adopted. I share your confidence that the second seven-year plan will greatly enhance the productive capacity of the economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strengthen your economic and cultural ties and contacts with other friendly nations of the world.

We on the Guyanese delegation look forward to the talks which will take place between us and we are confident that the areas of economic and cultural cooperation will be broadened as a result of our conversations.

May we thank you, Comrade President, great leader of the Korean people, for all the friendliness and hospitality already shown to us. It is a pleasure, Comrade President, great leader of the Korean people, for me personally to meet you, a great world leader. It would be an even greater pleasure if you could find it possible to do us the honor of visiting Guyana as early as may be convenient. The Guyanese people look forward eagerly to welcoming you.

May I, Comrade President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people, propose a toast:

To the health and long life of the great and illustrious leader, Comrade Kim Il-song;
To the health of his wife, Comrade Kim Song-ae;
To the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
To the revolutionary friendship and solidarity between the People's National Congress of Guyana and the Workers Party of Korea;
To the continued and everlasting friendship of our two countries and peoples;
To the health of esteemed Korean friends present here;
To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present;
To the health of all friends present here this evening.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK210610Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 21 April editorial: "Good-will Mission from Guyana"]

[Text] A party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade L.F.S. Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, will arrive in Pyongyang today at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The visit of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade Burnham to our country is an epochal event which has great significance to the development of fraternal and friendly relations between the Korean and Guyanese peoples, who are advancing in the common anti-imperialist struggle.

This visit will also greatly contribute to further strengthening unity and cooperation between nonaligned countries, and to strengthening and developing the nonaligned movement.

The Korean people warmly welcome the good-will mission of Guyana visiting our country from far away Latin America. The Guyanese people are a brave and diligent people. They achieved independence through a protracted struggle for national liberation against imperialism. By achieving national independence, the Guyanese people have freed themselves from the exploitation of imperialism and colonialism and embarked upon the path of a new life of freedom and independence.

Since independence the Guyanese under the correct leadership of Comrade L.F.S. Burnham, have smashed the subversive activities of the imperialists and reactionary forces and struggled for consolidation of the country's independence and development of the national economy. The Guyanese Government has adopted a unique line of cooperative socialist construction for the building of an independent socialist society, and organized cooperative unions in all economic sectors including industry, agriculture, commerce and banking. The Guyanese Government has nationalized all foreign-owned enterprises in an effort to eliminate economic domination by foreign imperialist monopoly enterprises and achieve economic self-reliance. The government is also strengthening its control over foreign monopoly banks and insurance companies.

The Guyanese Government has handed tenant land and newly-cultivated land over to tenant farmers and cooperative unions, and taken a series of measures for agricultural development, including scientific farming, reclamation of new farm land, the establishment of an agricultural research institute and irrigation.

Revolutionizing the educational system in conformity with the demands of the people is also being carried out in Guyana.

All successes achieved in the struggle of the Guyanese people for the building of a new society, and all changes that have taken place in Guyana have shown that when people develop their destinies independently by their own efforts, any scheme or reactionary forces can be effectively smashed, their national independence can be consolidated and independent development can be attained.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the great success of the Guyanese people's struggle for national unity and a new life. The Guyanese Government and people have struggled against all forms of foreign domination and intervention, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. They have maintained a nonaligned policy and actively supported and encouraged the common anti-imperialist cause of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. Imperialists and reactionary forces have persistently perpetrated subversive activities to block the struggle of the Guyanese people against imperialism and for independent development, but the Guyanese have bravely advanced along the road which they have chosen in defiance of such subversive activities.

The Korean people condemn the imperialist schemes against the Guyanese people's struggle and extend firm solidarity to the just struggle of the Guyanese Government and people for the unity, strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Although they are located far from each other, the Korean and Guyanese peoples have become very close to one another through the common struggle for independence, sovereignty and construction of a new society. The peoples of our two countries have forged deep ties due to the common nature of the situation in the past and the common nature of today's struggle. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Guyana are being further developed. The Guyanese people highly appreciate the successes achieved by the Korean people in revolution and construction by brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Guyanese Government and people, in international arenas, including the United Nations, gave extended active support to the just struggle of our people for withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification without the interference of foreign forces.

The visit of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade L.F.S. Burnham to our country constitutes a new expression of the Guyanese people's support and solidarity extended to the revolutionary cause of our people, and serves as a great encouragement to our working people struggling for the implementation of the 2d 7-year plan.

The Korean and Guyanese peoples have greatly contributed to strengthening the unity of the nonaligned movement and the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world by advancing shoulder to shoulder for the victory of the common cause under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. As in the past, our people will in the future vigorously struggle for the cause of independence by firmly uniting with the people of Guyana.

With the visit of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade L.F.S. Burnham to our country, another new milestone will be established on the road along which the peoples of our two countries are advancing shoulder to shoulder. Our people hope that the Guyana delegation will spend pleasant days in our country, and that their visit to our country will produce great success.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN--Pyongyang, 20 Apr--The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a decree on the appointment of Comrade Cha Pyong-ok as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Iran. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK]

NEPALESE EDITOR--Pyongyang, 19 Apr--Comrade Chong Chu-ki on April 18 met Prem Kumari Pant, editor-in-chief of the Nepalese paper MIRROR, and had a friendly talk with her. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW]

U.S. INFORMS GOVERNMENT OF DECISION ON TROOPS

SK220110Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0100 GMT 22 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 22 Apr (HAPTONG)--The U.S. Government today notified the Korean Government that it has decided to cut by 2,600 to 3,400 the first batch of U.S. ground troops which had been planned to withdraw from South Korea within this year. A Foreign Ministry source here, confirmed the U.S. Government notification on the cutback in the initial U.S. troop phaseout, said that the original 6,000-man batch was composed of one non-combat battalion and three combat battalions. Two of the three combat units will be dropped from the initial pullout schedules, the source said.

The partial postponement of the troop withdrawal plan seems to have something to do with a delay in the implementation of U.S. compensatory measures for the planned military phaseout caused by the slow progress in U.S. congressional action on the 800 million dollars arms aid bill for South Korea. The United States had planned to phase out its ground forces in Korea over five years beginning 1978.

Parties Welcome Decision

SK220300Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0252 GMT 22 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 22 Apr (HAPTONG)--The ruling and opposition political groups alike voiced welcome at U.S. President Carter's announcement of a partial delay in the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from Korea.

The ruling Democratic Republic Party: It is glad to hear that the U.S. has accepted Seoul's argument that withdrawal of its troops without an adequate preparation is highly dangerous. We hope America will do its best in honoring its commitment to Korea and carrying out compensatory measures to ensure the stability on the Korean peninsula.

Yujong-hoe: Carter's decision has proved that his plans to phase out American forces from Korea are not unconditional, a move which is more than fortunate. We would watch further developments concerning the withdrawal with keen interest.

The opposition New Democratic Party: We hope the U.S. will deal with the withdrawal with flexibility in view of the changing situations on the Korean peninsula.

HOUSE GROUP TO HEAR REPORT ON ROK-U.S. ISSUES

SK240255Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0250 GMT 24 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Apr (HAPTONG)--A bipartisan house consultative body will be called into session Wednesday to receive a report from the government on a series of pending Korea-U.S. issues, it was announced today. The Peaceful Unification Council, established in the National Assembly to discuss the national security and diplomatic affairs, will deal with the planned visit of an American table tennis team to North Korea, the proposed three-party conference on Korean and the case of Pak Tong-song, the alleged central figure in the alleged Korean influence-buying on Capitol Hill, the announcement said.

Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha, Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin, Defense Minister No Chae-hyon and Unification Minister Yi Yong-hui will be on hand at the scheduled meeting called for by the opposition camp, it said.

SOVIET UN SOURCES PROMISE RELEASE OF PLANE, PASSENGERS

SK220250Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0235 GMT 22 Apr 78 SK

[Text] United Nations, 21 Apr (HAPTONG)--Soviet sources here predicted today that the Soviet Union will release not only all the passengers and crew members of the Korean Air Lines plane which was forced down in the Soviet Union yesterday but also the plane.

The Soviet sources (?indicated) that the pilot of the South Korean plane should have obeyed the order to follow the Soviet planes when the plane intruded into the Soviet airspace, and because it failed to obey, Soviet air force planes shot at it. They also said that when and if a Soviet plane mistakenly intruded into another country's air space, and refused to obey such an order, the same thing would happen to the Soviet plane.

They also claimed that the Soviet air force planes might have considered the Korean Air Lines plane as one of American military planes because the United States military has many Boeing 707s.

However, the Soviet sources said that the Soviet Union will certainly release all the people aboard the plane as well as the plane itself.

Meanwhile, diplomats here praised the skill of the pilot for landing on a frozen lake in the dark.

Repatriation Set

SK220122Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0113 GMT 22 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] Seoul, 22 Apr (HAPTONG)--Korean Air Lines this morning announced the passengers and crew of the KAL commercial jetliner forced down in the Soviet Union Friday will be released Sunday and flown to Helsinki by a Pan American airliner.

The repatriation of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated jetliner will be made under an agreement reached between the U.S. State Department and the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Cho Chung-kon, KAL vice president said. But he did not say when the agreement was made.

Cho told the reporters one unidentified casualty of the two reportedly dead passengers was known to be a Vietnamese, but he could not confirm it. The other dead passenger had been identified as a Japanese.

He said the craft itself could not be returned now because of the extent of its damage, but his company will seek to obtain return of the craft later.

Copilot Discusses Incident

SK230850Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 23 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Concerning the cause of the Korean Air Lines aircraft accident, president of the airlines Cho Chung-hun said he acknowledges that the aircraft in question, although it is not clear whether the accident was due to a mechanical defect or human error, intruded into Soviet air space.

Copilot of the plane Cha Son-po has revealed he had no sooner spotted terrain on the radar while flying at 0345 than a MIG fighter approached. This was about 1 hour and 54 minutes after 0151, when the plane had last communicated over northern Canada. How the plane happened to stray over Soviet airspace in the meantime is not clear.

According to Copilot Cha, he simply took it as a warning when the first MIG fighter approached, and assumed that the warning ended when the MIG fighter disappeared after a time. But after 5 minutes many MIG planes suddenly turned up to start firing at the KAL airplane. He said the firing damaged part of the aircraft's left wing and that, by disabling the landing gear, made the pancake landing inevitable. Copilot Cha also said although the Soviet Union alleges the MIG aircraft flashed a warning signal, it was not seen, and even the efforts to communicate with the approaching MIG planes were in vain due to the frequency differences.

The Korean Government decided to exert all diplomatic efforts, through our allies, including the United States, and international organs to have the pilot, navigator and damaged aircraft still detained in the USSR returned as soon as possible. Foreign Ministry authorities said today it is regrettable the pilot and navigator are still detained, adding that the ministry will exert all diplomatic efforts to obtain their return through our allies including the U.S. Government, Japan and Canada--which have so far have cooperated in negotiations--and pertinent international organizations, including the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Red Cross committee.

Faulty Automatic Pilot Blamed

SK231035Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 23 Apr 78 SK

[Text] The cause of the Korean Air Lines plane accident has been revealed by passengers and crew who arrived in Helsinki to have been trouble with the automatic pilot [panghyang chadong chojol changchi]. A station correspondent in Helsinki reports:

Pilot Kim Chang-kyu and Navigator Yi Kun-sik explained to passengers while still in the Soviet Union they thought the plane was heading for Alaska, but had gone astray. According to passengers, the pilot and navigator said when they saw a Soviet fighter they took it as a warning that they were near Soviet airspace, and calculated if they proceeded straight ahead they would get away from Soviet airspace. However, the unhappy incident ensued. The passengers said they did not know until the very moment of evacuation from the Soviet Union that the pilot and navigator--who had been called out for occasional interrogation--would not be leaving, even though the two had been detained together with the passengers. The most urgent aspect of the incident has now been settled, but questions still remain as to when the Soviet Union will return the two detained persons, how we will negotiate this matter and the question of the aircraft's return.

The list of four injured Korean passengers aboard the ill-fated KAL aircraft has now been disclosed. They are: Sin Chang-ok, an employee of Okpo Enterprise, from Chongro-ku, Seoul; Kim Hyong-yun, from Chinwon-Myon, Changsong county, South Cholla Province; Choo I-ki, employee of Chamyong Construction Company, living in Kangnam-Ku, Seoul; and Lee Se-chul, an employee of the Hyundai Construction Company, living in Kangnam-Ku, Seoul.

U.S.-Japanese Help Sought

SK240103N Seoul HAPTONG in English 0056 GMT 24 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Apr (HAPTONG)--The South Korean Government has asked the U.S. and Japanese governments and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to extend cooperation for a swift return home of two Korean Air Lines crewmen who are still held in the Soviet Union in connection with the KAL Boeing 707's emergency landing in the Soviet territory Friday.

The Korean Government also asked the U.S. Government to provide consular protection for the two Korean nationals, the captain and the navigator of the ill-fated KAL plane in accordance with the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations.

This request was made because South Korea and the Soviet Union have no diplomatic ties. Thus the Korean Government cannot represent the duo who are now in the communist country, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Saying that investigation seems to be under way in the Soviet Union to determine why the KAL aircraft violated Soviet territory, the officials said that if the Soviet authorities acknowledged that the KAL plane's trouble was beyond control, the two crew would be released soon.

Early Release of Crewmen Expected

SK240059Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0052 GMT 24 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Helsinki, 23 Apr (HAPTONG)--Korean Air Lines (KAL) President Cho Chung-hun said here today that he expects the pilot and the navigator of the ill-fated KAL Boeing 707 to be released soon from the Soviet Union.

Pilot Kim Chang-kyu and Navigator Yi Kun-sik were left behind when 103 passengers and crew members and the bodies of the two dead passengers were flown out of the Soviet Union by a Pan Am evacuation plane. They were held by Soviet authorities for interrogation on the Korean plane's violation of Soviet airspace.

Speaking to reporters prior to the departure of a KAL relief plane carrying the survivors for Seoul, Cho said there is no need to further wait here since the two KAL crew members are likely to be taken directly to Paris without stopping in Helsinki when they are allowed to return.

Earlier today, he told reporters the KAL Boeing 707 airliner violated Soviet airspace due to a navigational error, adding it remains to be determined if the error was caused by the pilot's mistake or malfunction of an instrument.

As for the repatriation of the plane which crashlanded in northern Russia after being intercepted by Soviet fighters, Cho said he was satisfied with the rescue of the people aboard, indicating he has written off it because it was badly damaged and repair in the Soviet Union is impossible.

He added he would not ask the Soviet Union for the return of the plane.

Plane Attacked by SU-15 Jets

OW241307Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 24 Apr (KYODO)--Forty-eight Japanese passengers, including five injured, returned home Monday afternoon on a Korean Air Lines (KAL) rescue flight from an 84-hour unexpected odyssey around the polar region.

Meanwhile, the Defense Agency said it determined that the KAL plane was fired on by Sukhoi SU-15 jet fighters, not by MIG jets as earlier reported. The agency came to the conclusion from photos taken by passengers, officials said.

KAL President on Compensation

OW241305Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Apr (KYODO)--Korean Air Lines President Cho Chung-hun said Monday that utmost efforts would be made to provide compensation for the passengers who were killed or wounded when its ill-fated jetliner was forced down last week in Russian territory by Soviet MIG fighters. Cho's statement came at a press conference at the Tokyo International Airport.

The KAL president said he believed the incident arose accidentally as a result of trouble developing with the navigation equipment on board the plane and other unforeseeable happenings. Cho said he could not say for sure what had happened without the aircraft's flight recorder which the Soviet authorities have removed from the KAL plane.

Denying Soviet reports that the KAL plane had been making its way [as received] for 2 hours while being traced by Soviet fighters, Cho said it was most likely that the Korean plane had been flying over Soviet territory for a while, looking for a spot for an emergency landing.

Seoul Arrival of Survivors

[Editorial Report SK] Seoul Domestic Service in Korean at 0930 GMT on 24 April carried live coverage of the arrival in Seoul of a Korean Air Lines aircraft from Helsinki carrying 34 passengers and 11 crew members of the Korean Air Lines plane which was forced down in the Soviet Union. The radio said "South Korean Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha and Transportation Minister Min Pyong-kwon were at the airport to meet the returnees."

HAPTONG CITES REPORT KIM IL-SONG REJECTS PEACE TALKS

SK220150Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0115 GMT 22 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Apr (HAPTONG)--Akira Iwai, former secretary general of Japan's General Federation of Trade Unions, said today that North Korean communist chieftain Kim Il-song has dismissed the idea of a four-way peace conference on the Korean question.

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The Japanese labor leader, who recently returned from a week-long trip to North Korea during which he met with Kim, told reporters that the Pyongyang regime also cold-shouldered the suggestion for an expanded six-party parley on Korea. North Korea has been seeking direct contact with the United States. But the U.S. Government maintains that it is opposed to any direct talk with North Korea without participation of South Korea. But Kim's renewed suggestion of the enlarged international conference on the future of Korea drew attention because it came in the wake of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's recent visit to Washington.

Asked about the reported incapacitation of Kim's heir-apparent son, Chong-il, Iwai said that he has made a total of three trips to Pyongyang but failed to meet with the junior Kim who was reportedly attacked by a group of army officers opposing Kim's nepotism.

REPORT ON DPRK-JAPAN SECRET CONTACT BEING CHECKED

0200840Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0827 GMT 24 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (HAPTONG)--The government today instructed the Korean mission in Tokyo to check the authenticity of a foreign report that Japan and North Korea made a secret contact in Mongolia to explore the possibility of establishing diplomatic ties between them. Disclosing the instruction, Foreign Ministry officials here said: "As of now, it is nothing more than a speculation, so we have to wait and check it. The possibility of Japan and the North making such a contact is very slim."

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin called in Japanese Ambassador to Korea Ryozo Sunobe this afternoon. What they discussed was not made immediately available.

RPR RADIO RAPS CARTER TROOP WITHDRAWAL STATEMENT

0K250111Y Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Apr 78 SK

[Text] On 22 April Carter raved that he had changed the original U.S. troop withdrawal plan of pulling out 6,000 U.S. ground troops from South Korea this year to withdrawing a total of 3,400 troops, comprising 2,600 noncombat troops and a battalion of 800 combat troops this year, and the remaining 2,600 combat troops by the end of 1979. Carter, in a special statement, explained that the reason for changing the U.S. troop withdrawal plan was the lack of a congressional measure to transfer military arms to South Korea.

Carter's maneuver bares the U.S. imperialists' belligerent and aggressive policy and the aggressive nature of the Carter administration. In fact, the Carter administration speaks about a troop withdrawal but is not pulling anything out of this land, contradicting the original pledge. The Carter administration is, moreover, engrossed in a military build-up behind the scenes of troop withdrawal.

Recently, the Carter administration, harping on the so-called guarantee of the security of the Korean Peninsula, announced that it will deploy its newest fighter plane, the F-15 fighter-bomber in South Korea in the near future and this will greatly strengthen U.S. ability to further increase South Korea's military strength.

The Carter administration also raved that there will be annual large-scale military exercises, such as the U.S.-Korea joint military exercise last March which involved 100,000 troops, and that there will be annual exercises deploying such highly sophisticated fighters as the F-111.

Earlier, the Carter administration repeatedly made provocative, absurd remarks that in case of war on the Korean Peninsula, the United States would immediately dispatch a strong, mobile task force to South Korea to thoroughly keep its security commitment.

Continuously dragging numerous kinds of equipment and lethal weapons into this land, the Carter administration is scheming to reorganize one U.S. infantry battalion stationed in South Korea into an armored unit with 66 M-60 tanks. It is also scheming to rapidly strengthen U.S. tactical air force units by deploying some 270 fighters of various types in South Korea and the western Pacific area.

While talking about opposing the suppression of human rights, the Carter administration has continuously provided huge amounts of military aid to the Pak Chong-hui clique--the most vicious fascist dictatorial clique in the world. The fact that on 20 April the Carter administration received U.S. congressional approval to transfer lethal weapons and military equipment valued at \$54.1 million to the Pak Chong-hui clique in the form of a military sale, its plans to provide \$277 million in military aid to South Korea in fiscal year 1979, and plans to transfer military equipment in the possession of U.S. forces in South Korea valued at \$8 billion to the South Korean army, are examples of this. It vividly shows that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed and will never change. It also clearly shows that the United States wants not peace, but war; not reunification, but permanent division of our country.

In fact, the U.S. imperialists, although talking about a troop withdrawal from South Korea, are trying to heighten tension on the Korean Peninsula and use it as an excuse to prolong their occupation of South Korea. They are also scheming to conquer the entire Korean Peninsula by abetting the Pak Chong-hui clique in a new war of northward invasion. This can be proven by the fact that the U.S. imperialists are scheming to establish a so-called South Korea-U.S. combined command in collusion with the Pak Chong-hui clique. The scheme by the U.S. imperialists to establish this South Korea-U.S. combined command is designed to further strengthen maneuvers for aggression and war on the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to continuously grasp and exercise their prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean army by organizing a South Korea-U.S. combined command headed by a U.S. Army general officer who is the commander of the UN command and of the Eighth U.S. Army, so as to drive the Pak Chong-hui clique into a new road of war.

All this clearly shows that while noisily clamoring about troop withdrawal, human rights and the like, the United States is viciously aggressive. Our people and world public opinion strongly advocate the earliest possible withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea in the interest of peace and the independent reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

At this moment, the United States has decided to postpone the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea by altering the plan to withdraw 6,000 U.S. ground forces this year, strengthening the military buildup in South Korea behind the scenes of the troop withdrawal plan. This is an overt challenge to world public opinion and an intolerable criminal act threatening the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and the world. The U.S. imperialists must relinquish their foolish ambition to continuously occupy South Korea and must unconditionally and completely withdraw all military forces and lethal weapons from this land.

BRIEFS

UGANDAN MINISTER--Seoul, 13 Apr--Visiting Ugandan minister of industry and power Brig Gen Juma Sabuni had talks with Commerce and Industry Minister Choe Kak-kyu here today on ways of promoting economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. Gen Sabuni, who came here Wednesday for an 8-day visit at the invitation of Minister Choe, will meet with Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin, Defense Minister No Chae-hyon, Energy-Resources Minister Chang Ye-chun and Science-Technology Minister Choe Hyong-sop to discuss matters of mutual concern during his stay here. The two ministers' meeting was devoted to studying the possibility of joint ventures between the two nations in the field of sugar, textile and shipbuilding, sources said. Minister Sabuni, the highest Ugandan government official ever to visit Korea, will also make an observation tour of major industrial facilities before returning home. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0101 GMT 13 Apr 78 SK]

JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL--Tokyo, 17 Apr--The Japanese Foreign Ministry said that the Japanese consul general in Dusseldorf, West Germany, Mr. Kosaburo Fukuda has been appointed consul general in Pusan, Korea, effective April 17. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0248 GMT 17 Apr 78 SK]

NEW NDP SPOKESMAN--Seoul, 17 Apr--Rep. Ko Chae-chung, spokesman for the opposition New Democratic Party, resigned from his post today. Rep. Han Yong-su was reportedly designated to succeed Ko as the spokesman. Offering his resignation to the party Supreme Council, Ko said the post was too much for him with the general elections months away. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0812 GMT 17 Apr 78 SK]

THIRD INSTALLMENT IN TANJUG REPORT ON CAMBODIA

LD2113JOY Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0417 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Third in Slavko Stanic series: "Cambodia, A Path Without A Model: Buddha Is Dead! Long Live the Revolution!"]

[Text] Note to the Ministry Instead of a Call to the Doctor; New Education:

Diplomats in Phnom Penh have no complaints about maintaining contacts with their hosts. True enough, since there are no telephones everything has to be done by messengers placed at their disposal. When a diplomat wants to ask for an audience at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or needs medical or dental attention, he sends a diplomatic note. If the note is handed in during the morning, the doctor will arrive as early as that afternoon, and in urgent cases only a few hours after the request. The same applies when a telegram has to be sent abroad, for there is only one telex line to Peking and ministerial approval is required when urgent messages are sent.

Malaria Has Been Defeated:

Our group of journalists was shown a documentary film on Cambodia's development. We saw super-modern medical equipment in Phnom Penh hospitals, and foreign diplomats told us they have no complaints to make. Hospitals seemed to be in the hands of the old renowned Phnom Penh doctors. Though these doctors are often multi-lingual, examinations are carried out in the presence of an interpreter. However, diplomats recently needing medical attention have wanted no one other than the doctor to be present during medical consultations, so interpreters more and more frequently wait outside the surgery door.

Apart from this, diplomats have a shop in which they get basic food products. Besides bread, rice, fruit, meat and fish one can also buy whiskey, French brandy, wine, beer and other consumer goods which happened to be in Phnom Penh at the time of its liberation. The prices charged are "diplomatic" prices worked out solely for administrative purposes in terms of the national currency--which in practice is not in circulation--and converted into dollars. The same applies to the rare foreign visitors, who are charged between 38 and 40 dollars a day for all accomodation, food and transport services.

One of the significant accomplishments about which our hosts spoke proudly to us is the 95 percent success rate in combating malaria. The same percentage of people of new Cambodia have been taught to write and read. We were told about this in detail both by Pol Pot and by Yun Yat, minister of culture, information and propaganda, who is the wife of Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary. She told us that "Buddhism is incompatible with the revolution" because it was an instrument of exploitation, but there are no more problems in this respect. Buddhism is dead, and the ground has been cleared for the foundations of a new revolutionary culture. All remnants of the past have been wiped out, both in culture and education, propaganda and health. We are starting from the beginning, from primary schools in the cooperatives. Yun Yat told us, explaining why all higher schools had been closed in Phnom Penh and other towns. There were no lecturers or teachers in the classical sense, just cadres who had been schooled by revolution. They are the new educators in the present and future schools of new Cambodia.

Yun Yat was right. In the school for skilled electricians which we visited in a suburb of Phnom Penh, lecturers were former workers who had passed the "school of the revolution." In a primary school near Takeo the schoolmistress also had only the "diploma of revolutionary." However, lecturers in an agricultural school near Kompong Thom must have had some other schooling, because they were skilfully applying scientific methods to the production of seeds for new varieties of rice. The general staff officer who showed us Lon Nol's headquarters told us that the former Cambodian dictator's pilots were training the new Cambodian army's future pilots.

As far as Buddhism is concerned, it is difficult to draw any conclusions because we really had no opportunity to see any visitors to Buddhist temples. On the contrary, with the exception of some of the old cultural-historical Buddhist monuments, which are being looked after with care, most monasteries have been turned into rice-storage warehouses or left to the mercy of the elements. Angkor Wat, the town-mausoleum which is the symbol of the beginnings of Buddhism in Cambodia, is jealously and strongly guarded still today. At this place, which is also a Buddhist temple, some of the members of our escort hurried to touch Buddha images carved in stone as a sign of respect. Some high-ranking party cadres also greeted us in the Buddhist manner when they met us. One of the Buddhist priests who replaced the robes with a revolutionary uniform disagreed with the Minister Yun Yat. He told us that both Buddhism and communism had the same humane goals and that there was no great antagonism between them.

Life Without Song:

Yun Yat also gave us a detailed explanation of the educational system. Every child, regardless of age, must be brought up through work in addition to tutoring in improvised school rooms. In the morning they work in the school room; in the afternoon in paddy fields. An action aimed at collecting and producing fertilizer was in progress during our stay, and tasks were allotted to children in connection with this work. In other improvised school centers work in the fields is also compulsory in addition to studying. In a school for future electricians we were shown land on which pupils must grow their own fruit and vegetables. In a great fitting shop which will become a water pump factory one day, boys between 10 and 15--who often have to stand on a stool to be able to reach the machinery on which they are working--have hours of recreation in the field in addition to 9 hours spent in the workshop. In the evening they study. They rest every tenth day of the month. They correspond with their parents by messenger, as there is no post according to our escort. However, they have "town" accommodations because an exception was made for them. In some cases they have been allowed to live in a well-preserved house in a suburb of Phnom Penh.

Food is abundant, especially rice, fruit and fish. Meat is eaten less frequently, and milk is available in children's institutions once or twice a month. There is so much work that there is no time for entertainment, and mobile cinemas are rare even at some major construction sites, where as many as 20,000 people work. The only entertainment is provided by radio programs transmitted by Phnom Penh radio, which broadcasts three times a day. Apart from a song and ballet recital shown to us under the aegis of the state ensemble, the songs sung on the radio are the only songs we heard during our stay in Cambodia. When we asked why work and building were not accompanied by songs and dances, we were told that the "dynamism of the revolution leaves no time for such entertainment."

Fourth Installment

ID221159Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0158 GMT 22 Apr 78 LD

[Fourth in Slavko Stanic series: "Cambodia, A Path Without a Model; Reliance on One's Own Resources"]

[Text] Little Cambodia, with a million inhabitants, waged war for 5 years and defeated the world's greatest power. The price paid for freedom was too high; the test of the Cambodian people was too severe. During the war all of Cambodia was a free zone for American bombers, and more than 250,000 tons of explosives, including napalm bombs, were dropped there. The United States spent about \$7 billion on its adventure in Cambodia. About half a million Cambodians were killed, and the same number wounded or maimed for life. A U.S. Senate subcommittee estimated that 3,389,000 Cambodians, half the total population, had been displaced.

Reconstruction Has Second Priority:

Some 10 years will clearly be needed for Cambodia's rehabilitation in order to build accommodations for displaced persons and former town dwellers. However, after spending 2 weeks in this country one has the impression that the ruins left by the war will not begin to be cleared up immediately. The first priority is given by the new authorities to the development of agriculture and higher rice production, and thus to raising the standard of living of the country's inhabitants, nearly all of whom now live in the countryside.

"We have the Mekong and the Tonle Sap and countless other rivers and streams. When we harness them we shall become the sovereign masters of the land and of all nature," our hosts repeatedly said while they were showing us kilometers of earth dikes and the network of deep and long irrigation canals. Fifteen large and small earth dikes have been built over the past 3 years, supplying sufficient irrigation for two or even three rice harvests a year. Work is in progress from dawn to dusk in cooperatives and in mobile brigades which keep moving from one building site to another. Not only has the geography of the country's interior been changed by this general mobilization, but the problem of feeding the famished population has also been solved. One kilogram of rice a day has been secured for every person and, as the country has always been rich in water, there are enough fish not only to feed the population, but also for export, if it were possible to process them.

Rice has priority over everything else at this stage of the Cambodian revolution. "When we get our fields green during both the dry and the rainy seasons," one of the most important regional officials of Battambang Province said to us, "we shall have enough rice to buy steel, factories, tractors and other machines needed to insure the country's perfect harmony, independence and sovereignty."

No one mentions or asks for aid from outside. Everything is done with spades and pickaxes and manual irrigation pumps. Kilometers of dikes are built with earth carried in baskets. The only mechanization we saw on all these worksites were a few dump trucks and dredgers left over by the former regime and a few dozen tractors and trucks which the new authorities have bought from Yugoslavia.

The main slogan of the communist party is: "Building and development with our own resources." This was repeated to us in almost every region of the interior, where we visited large building sites. However, there was no need to tell us this--we could see it for ourselves. In Kompong Saom, the only port capable of receiving ships, two fishing boats were the only seaworthy craft--one of them of Chinese origin--though two new ships were under construction in the dock.

New storage buildings and a new jetty were also under construction. A large cargo ship, which the hosts are not yet able to reequip for navigation, has been at anchor here since 1975.

The "sailors" are children, war orphans on the whole, who saw the sea for the first time 3 years ago. The radio operator on the Chinese fishing boat is only 13 years old, but has already learned the Morse code. All members of the crew are Cambodian.

Return to Virtue:

However, the hosts are not eager to talk about these problems. They say they possess the resources and will achieve their goals despite the present slow rate of development caused by the lack of mechanization. Aid from outside and even credit purchases of indispensable equipment are for the time being accepted only in exceptional cases when required for the rehabilitation and construction of the country. We were not able to find out whether the slogan on reliance on one's own resources also applied to the army, because our hosts were not able to arrange a visit to a regular army unit. Everything else we saw reflected the slogan about relying on one's own resources.

There is considerable incomprehensible radicalism on this point and on a peculiar "purity," which the Cambodian revolution put in the forefront. In the midst of the general shortage and poverty there often lies unexploited "dead capital," exposed to decay. This dead capital consists not only of the empty towns, but often also takes other forms which could be a source of income. In the ruins of the former national bank in Phnom Penh--allegedly blown up 3 days after the liberation of the capital in an action organized by counterrevolutionary subversive groups--steel safes still lie unopened. Our hosts told us that no one had tried to find out what they contained because of the principle that the new society should be built with newly acquired resources.

This is incredible, but our escorts told us it was true. Even when we mentioned the shortage of medical supplies and milk powder for children and the failure to repair the television system, which covered two-thirds of the country before the liberation, they justified the directive issued by the party as a "very far-sighted" one. They were even a little angry when, as journalists, we took note of supply problems in the most essential products. They told us they did not want to "bombard" foreign guests and visitors with their difficulties; that this was their own affair which they would gradually resolve.

We were given the same reply when we mentioned the problems of delinquency and prostitution, which had up to 1975 been a "branch of the economy" in Cambodia's big towns. For thousands of Cambodian families, it was of vital importance to have daughters "employed" in the town, since this was often their only source of income. The new authorities decided to eliminate this evil, but they have had and still are having difficulties in this matter and pride does not allow them to speak about it. Likewise they do not mention the orphans, the abandoned children who are the other side of this important problem, because they have their own "way of eliminating all traces of the past and the wounds inflicted by the war."

MEASURES TO 'BUILD THE RANKS OF CADRES' OUTLINED

BK211300Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[From the "Education Program": "Let Us Vigorously Contribute to Building the Ranks of Cadres Along the Class Line of the Party"]

[Text] 1. The party's achievements in building the ranks of all categories of cadres during the national democratic revolution:

During the phase of national democratic revolution our party scored great achievements in building the ranks of all categories of cadres to serve the political line and political task of carrying out national democratic revolution. During all periods of struggle, full of twists and turns--from the violent political struggle, the clandestine struggle, the legal struggle, the illegal struggle, the combined legal and illegal struggle, the combined armed and political struggle, and so on to the revolutionary war against the ferocious, savage U.S. lackey war of aggression--our party succeeded in building the ranks of cadres in all sectors and at all echelons quantitatively and qualitatively, thus contributing along with our masses to completing the victorious national democratic revolutionary task on 17 April 1975. This was made possible by the following:

A. Our party had a correct political line and political task. The political line and political task of carrying out the national democratic revolution stirred the masses into vigorously waging the revolution in all areas. From the powerful mass movement under party leadership emerged cadres born of the revolutionary struggle. The correct political line and political task therefore generated ranks of cadres both quantitatively and qualitatively.

B. Our party steadfastly adhered to the line of building cadres along the class line of the party. The building of the ranks of cadres along the party's class line in the phase of national democratic revolution constituted an arduous, persistent class struggle. It was a contest for state power between the revolutionary movement--the party, people and worker-peasant class--and the traitors planted among us who were working as running dogs for the imperialist aggressors, the annexationist enemy, and counterrevolutionary classes of all types.

This class struggle was necessary because the enemy was prepared to try to seize power back from the party, revolution, people and worker-peasant class once the national democratic revolution achieved total victory. However, because our party steadfastly adhered to and correctly implemented the line of building the ranks of cadres along the party's class line, it could block all maneuvers of all external and internal enemies.

C. Our party consistently adhered to the line of independence and self-reliance in building the ranks of cadres. Enemies attempting to swallow our territory and eliminate our Cambodian Communist Party and replace it with a new traitorous party to be used as their running dog accepted a small number of traitors by emptying them of their national soul and instilling in them their own devilish soul, thus leading these traitors to sabotage and vilify our correct political, ideological and managerial line. However, because our party, people and Revolutionary Army steadfastly adhered to the principles of independence and self-reliance and remained vigilant, we could gradually defeat these tactics of the annexationist enemy and keep politically, ideologically and managerially pure and intact the ranks of cadres of our party, people and Revolutionary Army.

D. Our party steadfastly preserved the principle of maintaining internal solidarity and unity in building the ranks of cadres by taking the stand of criticism and self-criticism as the key link [words indistinct]. For this reason the party could build and encourage good, progressive cadres and gradually isolate the traitors planted among us and other dangerous elements from the ranks of cadres and from the revolutionary movement as a whole.

Therefore, the system of education, criticism, self-criticism and constant monitoring of the revolutionary way of life as determined by the party was an important factor in building the ranks of good cadres and screening out undesirable elements.

Experience gained in building the ranks of cadres during the phase of national democratic revolution indicates that it is imperative for us to further intensify the effort to build the ranks of all categories of cadres in the new phase of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

2. The socialist revolution and socialist construction movement needs more and better cadres. Our KCP led the heroic people and heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army to victory in the national democratic revolution and assumed total power throughout the country. It has continued its leadership in carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in building communism in Cambodia.

The major role of the party at the time when its primary goal was to seize national power differs fundamentally from its major role now that it has assumed national power. The party's political line and political tasks, and the nature of the national democratic revolution, differed fundamentally from the party's political line and political tasks and the nature of socialist revolution and socialist construction now. This requires more and better qualified cadres of all categories.

Past experience clearly shows that the managerial line is the key factor in the implementation of the political and ideological line. This managerial line is heavily concerned with the question of the cadres. At present our party has in the main correctly implemented the political line and political task in this phase of socialist revolution and socialist construction and has weathered the tests of the great mass movement over the past 3 years. It is evident that the party has won total support and great popularity among the people and Revolutionary Army.

Despite the short period of time involved, our party has accumulated a fairly large number of strengths in the effort to build cadres to cope with the political line and the demands of the political task of socialist revolution and socialist construction. One of the party's strengths is that, with a correct political line backed by a powerful mass movement, it has eradicated traitors planted within and dangerous elements from the ranks of cadres, thus enabling the great majority of the party cadres engaged in the movement to become ever more pure and sound. This guarantees better political, ideological and managerial qualities in the cadres and a bright future for socialist revolution and socialist construction. Nevertheless, we must further improve our efforts in order to cope with the growing demands of the task of socialist revolution and socialist construction for more and better cadres in all fields and at all echelons.

3. Let us recall all the important points in the party's directive on strengthening and expanding party leadership.

In order to vigorously intensify the effort to build the ranks of cadres along the party's class line to serve the present and future well, we must firmly grasp the party's directive of July 1977. For instance:

We must strengthen and expand the ranks of cadres in all regions, sectors and districts and in the army and various ministries as well as at various offices. We must select good elements so as to steadily expand the leadership ranks at each level. By good elements we mean elements who have good class qualifications and experience in successive revolutionary movements, who have been tested in grasping and implementing the political, ideological and managerial line of the party, and who have successfully overcome all kinds of obstacles. These good elements should qualify as such because they have a correct way of life and an unblemished personal history which can be checked from beginning to end.

By expanding the ranks and bringing new forces into each level of the party, we will be expanding and strengthening the leadership both quantitatively and qualitatively. [words indistinct] selected from the revolutionary mass movement the following:

Progressive masses in the basic class [vanna mulathan]: After selection, clearly defined jobs should be assigned to them in cooperatives, factories, offices, ministries or the army. For example, in the cooperatives these people should be given responsibility for various "fronts" such as tending cattle and buffalo, planting crops and vegetables, taking care of granaries and warehouses, mending and keeping records of farm tools, cultivating rice, solving the water conservancy problem, providing medical services, caring for children, insuring hygiene and sanitation; and so on. They should gain experience by learning while working. In this way we can select and make them cores [snol] and strengthen and expand the ranks of the cores.

A core is a nonparty cadre of the cooperative. The core assumes leadership in both immediate and long-term strategic tasks. We should select good elements from among these cores to fill the ranks of our core organ [angkar snol], our youth alliance and our [word indistinct]. This core organ springs in the main from a good source with excellent class qualifications and experience in successive revolutionary movements.

With this gradually strengthened and expanded core organ at our disposal, we should pay attention to expanding the ranks of new party members. This should be done by the same methods we use to select members of the core organ. We hope that from now to mid-1978 or the end of 1978 leading ranks in all sectors will be intensified by steadily increasing their number from the central to district level in the base [mulathan], and at the leading level in the army and the ministries. By actively and rapidly increasing the above-mentioned leadership ranks, the 1977-1978 revolutionary movement will be vigorously accelerated. Favorable conditions will also be created to more vigorously intensify the movement from 1979 onward.

At the same time, we should pay attention to building the second category forces [kanlang praphet ti pi] of progressive masses, core organs and new party members so that these forces can strengthen and expand themselves, so that by the end of 1978 the absolute majority of cooperatives, factories and army units throughout the country will be endowed with a firm quantitative and qualitative base made up of these new forces. When a fair number of these forces has been secured, in mid-1978 or by the end of 1978, these basic forces will join the above-mentioned leading forces to form a strong power leading our revolutionary movement from that time onward.

The principles by which these forces should be expanded follow:

1. We must adhere to the party's managerial line, expanding it gradually to the best of our ability.
2. We must expand to the maximum those areas which are sound [kanleng s'at].
3. We must pay attention to sound elements having no intercourse with the enemy.
4. We must clearly determine which cadres and which individuals should be responsible for the expansion effort in the regions, sectors, districts, army [words indistinct] in order to prevent enemy elements or bad elements from expanding new forces for their own benefit.

In light of the party's directive, we clearly see the possibilities of building and expanding the ranks of cadres along the party's class line. There are many possibilities. In the past when we talked about building and expanding the ranks of cadres, we took into consideration only leading cadres at certain levels.

We paid no attention to the source from which we could have chosen cadres to fill the ranks from the lowest level up. Therefore, we neglected the basic source where we could have found men of good class qualification and great experience in implementing the political, ideological and managerial line of the party from the most basic level up. For example, we paid attention only to building chapter, district, sector and regional cadres. The selection requirements were therefore fairly exacting. This resulted in an unsteady supply of good cadres. We made the mistake of not looking at the basic source where potential cadres could have been formed. This has led to the party's directive that progressive people should be selected from the basic class in the cooperatives, factories, army units, offices or ministries, and clear assignments should be given to them. Let us grasp this party directive well. We will not be short of people from the basic class who were born out of the movement and have always remained in the movement, tempering and building themselves in implementing the party line. This source is a perennial one. It meets all the managerial requirements of the party. Efforts to expand the ranks of new party members should also proceed in this way.

In light of the party's directive we should become better acquainted with the party's role in building and expanding the ranks of cadres and party members. In this endeavor it is the party which has exclusive authority over everything--selecting, training indoctrinating, assigning jobs, monitoring performance with clear-cut, responsible supervision, and so on.

The numerous and noble tasks of our revolution in the current phase of socialist revolution and socialist construction demand an immediate supply of more and better cadres. In order to vigorously accelerate the building of the ranks of cadres along the class line of the party, it is imperative that we thoroughly grasp and correctly implement the principled line and directive of the party in building the ranks of cadres.

We have much potential. Our revolutionary movement is powerful and our party is experienced. What is important is for us to go deep into the cooperatives, factories, units, offices and ministries in order to effectively implement this party directive.

U.S. MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

BK230108Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Apr 78 BK

[Text] At noon on 22 April the delegation of the U.S. Communist Party Marxist-Leninist led by Comrade Daniel Leon Burstein, member of the Central Committee of the U.S. Communist Party Marxist-Leninist and editor of "THE CALL," an organ of the U.S. Communist Party Marxist-Leninist, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane for a friendly visit to Democratic Cambodia. The delegation includes three other members.

The delegation received a warm and cordial welcome at Pochentong Airport, filled with profound feelings of revolutionary friendship from the comrade deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Cambodian Communist Party, the comrade chief of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Cambodia and several responsible comrades of departments concerned.

Comrade Sun Hac, ambassador of the PRC to Democratic Cambodia, also turned up at Pochentong Airport to welcome the U.S. Communist Party Marxist-Leninist delegation.

Ieng Sary Hosts Banquet

BK240636Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The evening of 22 April, at the Phnom Penh guest house, Comrade Ieng Sary, member of the Standing Committee of the KCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, hosted a cordial banquet in honor of Comrade Daniel Leon Burstein, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America Marxist-Leninist and chief editor of "THE CALL" newspaper, and the delegation which he is leading.

Attending the banquet together with Comrade Ieng Sary were the comrade deputy chairman of the KCP Central Committee's Foreign Ministry of Democratic Cambodia and several responsible Cambodian comrades from departments concerned.

Comrade Ieng Sary and Daniel Leon Burstein made speeches hailing the first visit to Democratic Cambodia by representatives of the Communist Party of the United States of America Marxist-Leninist, exchanging profound feelings of pure revolutionary friendship.

Comrade Ieng Sary said: You are the first Americans to pay a visit to our country since 17 April 1975 when our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army won the historic great victory over aggressive U.S. imperialism and its running dogs and completely and definitively liberated Cambodia. We welcome you in your capacity as representatives of the vanguard of the American working class and as people who have always sided with the just cause of our Cambodian people. While holding this banquet for you, we are also thinking of the great masses of U.S. students and people who valiantly protested against the savage, devastating war of aggression waged by U.S. imperialism against our Cambodia and who actively supported our Cambodian people's struggle for national and popular liberation. In particular we recall with emotion the memory of the U.S. students of Kent and Jackson State universities. Therefore, it is with sincere feelings of friendship for the U.S. people that we would like to welcome all of you comrades.

You are visiting our Democratic Cambodia at a time when our country is in an excellent situation. After celebrating the third anniversary of the great victory of 17 April 1975 and the birth of Democratic Cambodia, under the correct leadership of the KCP our people have carried on a seething offensive to fulfill the tasks of defending Democratic Cambodia and continuing socialist revolution and construction while firmly adhering to the stand of collectivism and independence, relying on our efforts and managing the destiny of our nation ourselves.

In the defense of Democratic Cambodia we completely wiped out all acts of espionage and subversion by enemies of all types, including the Vietnamese and the CIA working in collaboration with them to smash the Cambodian revolution and stage a coup d'etat to overturn Democratic Cambodia. We have been successful in preserving, strengthening, expanding and improving the party's worker-peasant administration. Since the great victory of 6 January 1978, which our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army achieved over the aggression of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors, we have surmounted all obstacles in order to gain mastery in defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Cambodia.

During your visit you will learn about our Cambodian people's self-reliant efforts to build the country, raise their own living standard and bring about a new, truly democratic, equal, just society without exploiter or exploited classes.

Through the achievements scored during the past 3 years, we have been increasingly better equipped to continue to solve the contradictions between the cities and the countryside, workers and peasants, laborers and intellectuals, economic infrastructure and superstructure and between the cadres and the masses.

In order to attain such a lofty, immense ideal, which is fairly new in the history of mankind, it is necessary for us to muster all forces and use all time available. We have no reason to provoke anybody. We only want to live in peace, with the honor, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country. Despite the deplorable past, our Cambodian people look only to the present and future. Our Democratic Cambodia wants to forge a close bond of friendship with all countries, near and far, on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect. However, we resolutely fight and oppose all acts of encroachment and aggression against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Cambodia.

Your Communist Party of the United States of America Marxist-Leninist and your newspaper "THE CALL" have continuously voiced support for our attempt to fulfill the present tasks of our Cambodian revolution. We would like to express our great appreciation and sincere thanks. Your visit encourages us and provides an opportunity to expand mutual understanding in order to further develop the friendship between the Cambodian and American Peoples.

Comrade Daniel Leon Burstein then spoke with emotion: It is with deepest revolutionary feelings that we have today set foot in your country, which has just been liberated from the yoke of imperialism and which is building a brand new revolutionary society upon the heap of ashes of the oppressive old society. We are the first Americans to come here since the great victory of the liberation war of 17 April 1975. This is a great honor and an important responsibility for us. Through our visit we resolve to take the truth about the Cambodian revolution back to the American people, who are being misinformed by the wretched, mendacious and slanderous propaganda of U.S. imperialism regarding your revolution.

It is not surprising that U.S. imperialism does not like the Cambodian revolution. Under the leadership of the KCP headed by Comrade Pol Pot, the Cambodian people have handed a most stinging defeat to U.S. imperialism and have permanently shut the door to its dream of oppression, exploitation and domination. All the people of the world, particularly the U.S. working class and progressive people, have learned much from the Cambodian liberation. Many members of our party participated in the first revolutionary struggle when they began to grasp the impact of the ferocious, savage aggression launched by U.S. imperialism against Cambodia.

The friendship between our two peoples has been forged by the blood shed by hundreds of thousands of Cambodians who sacrificed their lives in the liberation war and the blood of U.S. students at Kent and Jackson State universities killed by the U.S. imperialist authorities during the May 1970 demonstration against the U.S. invasion of Cambodia.

At present Democratic Cambodia is striving to rebuild the country, advance along the path of socialism and defend the revolution against an invasion by imperialism and reactionaries of all types. In this battle you have enjoyed the total support and solidarity of our party. We cannot forget the crimes perpetrated here by U.S. imperialism, and we regard our support for your revolution as our proletarian internationalist duty.

Nowadays, another superpower is applying pressure on Cambodia and trying to replace U.S. imperialism as the emperor and despot in Southeast Asia. However, the heroic Cambodian people who have a tradition of fighting colonialism and imperialism for generations will certainly not allow it to do so.

Your revolution and unswerving adherence to the political line of independence and nonalignment against big power aggression and for the defense of national sovereignty have won the support of all revolutionary people in the world.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, joy and warmth permeated with the spirit of revolutionary friendship between the two parties and peoples.

PRC RUBBER TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK230133Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Apr 78 BK

[Text] At noon on 22 April the delegation of the rubber planting research and study group of the PRC headed by Comrade (Ho Li), deputy director of the Land Reclamation Bureau, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane for a friendly visit to Democratic Cambodia. The delegation is made up of four other members.

At Pochentong Airport the fraternal delegation received a warm and most cordial welcome from Comrade Cheng An, chairman of the Committee of Industry, and several cadres from the agriculture and industry ministries. Comrade (Li Ta-kuei), economic advisor, and other personnel of the PRC Embassy in Phnom Penh, also welcomed the delegation at Pochentong Airport.

BRIEFS

NEW IRRIGATION PROJECTS--Cooperative peasants in Meanchey Thmei district of Svay Rieng sector, eastern region, are building more irrigation projects as part of their contribution to countering continued Vietnamese aggression. The bulk of their force is being concentrated on the construction of the "6 January" great canal which winds from Prek Don Sar through Ang Ta So, Kouk Pring, Svay Chrum, Pou Reach and Chek communes to Boeng Trakuon Tek 15 km away. This 15,000-meter-long canal is 12 meters wide at the top, 10 meters wide at the bottom and 2 to 2.5 meters deep. The digging started on 21 January and is scheduled to be completed by the end of April. Also under construction is a 3-meter-deep 100 meter by 100-meter square reservoir to contain rain water. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Apr 78 BK]

TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR--Phnom Penh--Tunisian Ambassador to Peking Mohamed Memmi recently presented his credentials to Chairman of the Cambodian State Presidium Khieu Samphan in his capacity as the Tunisian Republic's extraordinary plenipotentiary ambassador to Democratic Cambodia, residing in Peking. [Excerpt] [Tunis L'ACTION in French 11 Apr 78 p 2 LD]

PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY FOR BORDER MEETING WITH MALAYSIA

BK241025Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 23 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Gen Charden Phongphanit, chief of staff of the Supreme Command headquarters, is leading a Thai delegation at the meeting with the Malaysian delegation in Malaysia. The meeting will prepare documents and materials for the forthcoming 23d meeting of the Thai-Malaysian combined general border committee scheduled for 27 April in Kuala Lumpur.

The Thai delegation at this preparatory meeting comprises Deputy Chief of Staff Lt Gen Mon Thinthiranan; Lt Gen Pin Thammasiri, commander of the 4th Army area; Assistant Chief of Staff Maj Gen Wichian Wichaiwat; Maj Gen Yutthasak Khlongstruatrok, commander of the 5th Army division and the Thai-Malaysian task force unit.

Gen Lek Naeomali, the minister of defense, will head the Thai delegation at the Kuala Lumpur meeting on 27 April. The Malaysian side will be led by Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, the minister of home affairs.

The meeting will discuss measures for the Thai-Malaysian combined operations in the suppression of the communist terrorists along the border both on land and sea, mutual cooperation for economic and social development along the border and other relative matters.

VIETNAM RELEASES 25 THAI FISHERMEN, CONFISCATES TRAWLER

BK220220Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Apr 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Samut Sakhon--Twenty-five Thai fishermen who were arrested by Vietnamese soldiers last Friday [14 April] for intruding into Vietnamese territorial waters arrived in this seaboard province yesterday morning after they were released.

The skipper, identified as Yongyut Sombatsiri, said they were set free on Wednesday and were taken into a small trawler, which was led by a Russian warship into Thai territorial waters. The Vietnamese authorities have however confiscated Mr Yongyut's trawler the "P. Kan Sakhon".

AIRLINE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES POSSIBLE HANOI-BANGKOK FLIGHTS

BK241031Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 23 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Mr Prasoet Sukhonthaphan, the marketing manager of the Thai Airways Company who has just returned from Hanoi, said negotiations with Vietnam on air services on the Bangkok-Hanoi route gave satisfactory results. Both parties agreed in principle on agreements concerning sales representatives and ground services.

According to Mr Prasoet, Thai Airways Company will operate its first commercial flight from Bangkok via Vientiane to Hanoi and vice versa on 17 May. After that, Thai Airways will operate one flight a week on Wednesdays on this route by Avro-178 with a 44-seat capacity. Vietnam will also operate an air service one flight a week on the Hanoi-Vientiane-Bangkok route with returns on Mondays. Vietnam will use an AN-24B aircraft, with a 48-seat capacity. The ticket price per trip for the Bangkok-Vientiane and Vientiane-Hanoi route will be \$65 each or \$130 for the Bangkok-Hanoi trip and return. He added that Vietnam proposed that both airlines operate flights on the Ho Chi Minh City-Bangkok-Ho Chi Minh City route in June by using aircraft similar to those which are used on the Bangkok-Hanoi route. Vietnam will operate air services on this route on Saturdays and the Thai Airways Company on Mondays, he said. The Thai Airways Company marketing manager anticipates that there will be a sufficient number of passengers and cargo on this proposed route.

BURMESE REBELS TOLD TO LEAVE THAI TERRITORY

BK240206Y Bangkok POST in English 24 Apr 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Leaders of Burmese minority rebels were summoned to a meeting in Chiang Mai yesterday and told to evacuate all their men out of the Thai territory within next month, otherwise, they would face eviction by the Thai military force.

In conducting the meeting, Chiang Mai Governor Prathuang Sitthiphong told the rebel leaders that it is a resolute policy of the Thai Government to deny sanctuaries to the Burmese rebels who want to overthrow the Burmese Government of Gen Ne Win.

After the meeting, the governor visited a border town in Mae Ai district where a number of Muser hilltribesmen are seeking temporary asylum following a fresh drive of a Burmese Government force against rebels in Doi Lang at the opposite of Ban Pangsan Tondua in Mae Ai district. A company of Burmese Government troops sealed off the borderline dividing Doi Lang from the Thai border town.

One Burmese officer asked the governor to release two Burmese soldiers held under custody of Thai authorities after they were caught wandering on the Thai side.

Governor Prathuang explained that the two Burmese soldiers would be freed as soon as Thai authorities finished interrogating them.

The Burmese Government force employed in the current offensive against the rebels was reported to number 800 strong. The next target to be hit was reported to be the rebel strongholds opposite Mae district of Mae Hong Son.

The campaign was also aimed at disrupting narcotics trade and smuggling by the rebels, one Burmese officer said.

Two Burmese Soldiers Arrested

BK230313Y Bangkok POST in English 23 Apr 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Chiang Mai--Two Burmese soldiers were arrested by Thai authorities Friday morning for sneaking into Thai soil without permission. Police said the two Burmese, Pvt Tun Kyi (34) and Pvt Win Zaw (21), were apprehended while they were shopping at Mae Ai market of a border town in this province. The arrest took place shortly after police had learnt from an informant that there were two suspicious looking Burmese in the market. The two reportedly admitted crossing the Thai border to search for two rebel generals, Lo Hsing-min and Phraya Chahu, who reportedly went into hiding in Thailand after their troops had been attacked by Burmese Government forces at Doi Lang. Following the arrest, Thai authorities contacted the Burmese rebel leaders at Doi Lang and asked them not to enter Thai territory on pain of expulsion. The Interior Ministry was informed.

DAILY TIMES COMMENTARY ON RELATIONS WITH CAMBODIA

BK221323Y Bangkok DAILY TIME in Thai 20 Apr 78 p 5 BK

[Son Thale column]

[Text] Perhaps it is because we have often said that the Thai-Cambodian border conflict is an internal affair and we ourselves will be able to get the situation under control; or perhaps because we tend to believe that Ieng Sary will visit Thailand and sit down for talks with Uppadit as friends, as comrades.

These are two examples of Thailand's reasoning concerning relations with Cambodia, but we may have forgotten that Cambodia might not use the same line of reasoning. The words "might" and "may" imply something which cannot be taken as fact. Cambodia may not think like Thailand....

Did it fire artillery rounds into the Aranyaprathet market just to greet us? Thailand was able to control the situation by firing back.

The press has repeatedly been told by the government to promote present efforts for friendly relations with our Indochinese neighbors. But we do not know to what extent the Cambodian Government desires Thailand's friendship.

Cambodia is now fighting with Vietnam....and according to latest reports, the Soviet Union has supplied Vietnam with a large number of MIGs!

Presumably this was to achieve "hegemonism"--a word much hated by China--in Indochina. At the same time that it is reaching out for Soviet weapons, Vietnam is clamoring that the concept of an "Indochina federation" is outdated.

This "may" mean that Vietnam does not want a "federation" with Cambodia, but rather prefers a people's republic of the whole. We are only guessing since we realize that a war ends only when the conqueror wants it to end.

Our latest report shows that Cambodia has also received another shipment of aircraft and weapons from China. This, presumably, is for its fight with Vietnam....

But if those armaments, aircraft, machineguns and artillery pieces supplied by its big brother are not aimed at the east, but instead at the west--that is, at Thailand--we must then take the matter seriously.

As long as there is no cease-fire on the Thai-Cambodian border, we cannot help thinking that our friends and comrades in Peking are "stabbing us in the back."

Will some of the weapons they have supplied to Cambodia, for use against Vietnam, be used against Thailand? If the answer is yes, then China's support for peace, stability and neutrality of the ASEAN bloc is impossible.

We are no longer confident Thailand and Cambodia will be able to negotiate and settle their problems. When faith has gone.... It is unlikely that we will be able to just stand by with our arms folded.

LAO SHELLING OF VILLAGES IN NONG KHAI REPORTED

BK211250Y Bangkok WORLD in English 21 Apr 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Nong Khai--More than 300 rounds of machinegun fire from Laos landed in Thailand at Ban Mai, in Tambon Kutbong of Phonphisai district last night damaging more than 10 houses, chief of Phonphisai police reported last night.

Police Lt Col Rungsak Khlongsangson, said in his report that the firing began at 9 p.m. and included some RPG rockets.

It is the fifth time that Ban Mai, a village of some 50 houses, has been struck by bullets.

On Wednesday, two Thai villagers in Sangkhom district, also of Nong Khai Province, were seriously wounded by shooting from across the Mekong River.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER REGION

General Soem Report

BK211415Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Gen Soem Na Nakhon and a party consisting of both intelligence and operational officers visited military outposts in the border areas of Prachin Buri, Buriram and Surin provinces yesterday.

The commander and party first went to Watthana Nakhon district where they were briefed on the situation, operations and intelligence activities before proceeding to Non Din Daeng village in Lahansai district of Buriram.

They then visited people in the self-help settlement in the vicinity of Ban Kruat market of Ban Kruat district in Buriram, who were recently attacked by terrorists from operational bases located outside the country.

They also visited military outposts in Kap Choeng district of Surin and Wirawat Yothin military camp. The army commander listened to a brief report and exchanged views with officers at the camp on the situation along the southeastern border areas before returning to Bangkok.

Communist Camp Seized

BK220947Y Bangkok WORLD in English 22 Apr 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Marine troopers yesterday morning seized a big communist camp at Village No 7, Tambon Nopphitham in Tha Sala district, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province after a 10-minute gunfight.

The camp, known among the terrorists as Sahai Pramot camp, consisted of 40 buildings and can accommodate about 100 people. The troopers also managed to confiscate some ammunition, firearms and communist documents.

Construction Site Ambushed

BK220949Y Bangkok WORLD in English 22 Apr 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Udon Thani--Four persons were killed and 10 others were seriously wounded when an unidentified number of communist insurgents ambushed a road construction site in Nam Som district here, about 0700 yesterday.

The dead and wounded included military personnel and villagers. Reported killed were Sgt Narong Thipmani and a Mr Prasit Rattana, but no identification of the other victims was reported.

The Central Security Operations Command (CSOC) said yesterday that road construction workers, under the supervision of the Fifth Military Engineering [as published], were constructing an 18-kilometre long road at KM 5 when the ambush occurred. Construction of the road has been going on for more than a year but so far only 12 kilometres have been completed.

Kriangsak Reports on Subversive 'Schools'

BK240212Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Apr 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] At least 13 "schools" operated by the Siem organization under the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand are providing forced theoretical and arms training to Thai people in Cambodian territory along the Thai-Cambodian frontier, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamnanan disclosed yesterday.

He said most of the trainees were forced or abducted from the Thai border provinces and would be sent back to conduct their subversive operations in Thailand after training. "It proves that the communists have failed in their attempt to gain power over Thai villagers and have changed tactics," General Kriangsak said.

The prime minister was giving an interview to reporters at Wirawat Yothin combined civilian-military camp in Surin during his inspection trip to several northeastern provinces yesterday. He also visited neighbouring Si Sa Ket, Buriram and Nakhon Ratchasima.

Asked whether the schools were supported by Cambodians, General Kriangsak refused to give more information. He added that some students who had gone underground also attended the schools.

At Wirawat Yothin camp, the premier met with 19 excommunist sympathisers who fled from a school entitled "School 81" at the Cambodian border and gave themselves up to authorities in Surin on Saturday. All of them are men between 20 and 40 years of age.

Col San Siphen, commander of the 23d combined personnel division in Kapchoeng subdistrict in Surin, said some of the 19 persons who surrendered to authorities had voluntarily joined the communist terrorists in the jungle and attended the "School 81" later. Colonel San quoted one of them as reporting that the "School 81" had already provided training to three groups, each comprising about 80 persons.

The 19, which is the largest group of Thai communist sympathisers ever to surrender to authorities, were to be the fourth group to be trained but they decided to surrender en masse instead, he said. Colonel San said they would be sent to the Second Army Command for 3 days of questioning before being released.

One of the 19, on Kungwong, 38, who was given the name of "Comrade Chom" in the jungle, said he had worked as a teacher in Phichit [Province] before voluntarily joining the terrorists on May 17, 1976.

On, a native of Si Sa Ket, said he was first trained in a school in Champassak in Laos for 45 days and another school in the south of Laos for 3 months before being sent to "School 81" to work as a teacher. He taught politics and warfare. On said that the students were also given arms training.

On, who escaped with his 17 [as published] students early Friday morning, said he decided to surrender to the authorities after becoming disillusioned with the communist ideology, which he said, was far from what he imagined it to be.

Fifteen of the 19 who surrendered were reportedly arrested and abducted into Cambodia while they were working in a field in Khukhan district and Kapchoeng subdistrict of Surin.

NATION REVIEW CALLS FOR EXECUTION OF HEROIN PRODUCERS

BK240202Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Apr 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Heroinmakers Deserve Swift Death Penalty"]

[Text] Over the weekend the police, whose image has remained tarnished for a long time, scored two important successes--they foiled a bank robbery and smashed up a ring of heroin manufacturers. Of the two, we would consider the arrest of the two Chinese running the heroin factory in Thon Buri as far more important, considering the youthful bank robber was suicide-prone anyway, and it smacks of his intention to leave this world in a blaze of notoriety.

Heroin is a horrendous drug, which when pushed on the streets brings untold misery to millions of youths, both in Thailand and abroad. The present government has adopted as one of its firm policies the end of drug trafficking, and the discovery of the heroin factory is an accolade well-deserved and earned by the police and the government. The basic inhumanity of heroin-maker Hsiam Sae Heng, if it needs additional proof, is revealed in that he had permitted the chaining of his own 3-year-old daughter to the staircase.

We have no words strong enough to condemn or describe people like Hsiam and Siu Peng Wa whose objective is to make money by disbursing mass misery. This is one case in which the police can be happy, since they have all then necessary evidence that can bring the culprits to swift justice.

But still some time is needed since the two must have a variety of contacts to push the sales of their heroin. This information must be extracted out of them during interrogation and if their associates have not already fled the country, they too must be brought to justice.

This newspaper has never advocated the use of summary punishment by invoking Article 27 of the interim constitution and, until now, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has been reluctant to use this power entrusted in him. But there are certain cases where the evidence is blatantly clear and the culprit so obviously guilty that any person would be able to see the guilt. We agree with Police Maj Gen Chaowalit Yotmani that the use of summary punishment in this case is fully justifiable because the police have firm and sufficient evidence against the two suspects.

Further, heroin manufacturers are notoriously rich and money can go a long way in any country. We do not want the repetition of the Lao Su escape from a hospital. Further, rich men employing a team of lawyers can delay justice for a long time and may even be able to find legal loopholes. All this can be avoided through the use of Article 27 and we hope General Kriangsak is not reluctant to use his full powers. Nobody deserves capital punishment as these two drug manufacturers do because they have got rich by making others suffer.

VOPT RADIO: HILLTRIBESMEN GREET NEW MOSLEM LIBERATION FORCE

BK221118Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
21 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The establishment of the Thai Moslem People's Liberation Armed Forces, a significant event in the history of the revolution in Thailand, has greatly inspired and encouraged the patriotic and democracy-loving people and the combatants of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Thailand throughout the country.

Commanders of the Mong ethnic group in the People's Armed Forces in Thailand's northernmost stronghold have sent a letter to commanders and combatants of the Thai Moslem People's Liberation Armed Forces expressing their heartfelt congratulations on the establishment of their group. The letter says:

"On 28 February, amid a most excellent revolutionary situation, we commanders and combatants of the Mong ethnic group in the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Thailand heard--on the Voice of the People of Thailand Radio--about the establishment of the Thai Moslem People's Liberation Armed Forces. We are elated by the news. For hundreds and thousands of years, Thai people from all parts of the country and all ethnic groups and religious beliefs have suffered untold miseries from cruel oppression and suppression at the hands of the Thai reactionary ruling class, which has despicably and viciously sold out the country and people, even inviting foreign reactionaries into the country for joint suppression and persecution operations against the Thai people.

The joint operation by the Thai and Malaysian reactionary governments against Thai Moslem and Buddhist brothers in the south has added to the already miserable plight of the people. They have become homeless and lost all their belongings, and have even been killed or wounded. We are enraged and greatly concerned at the fate of our brothers in the south."

The letter goes on: "None of the ethnic minorities in Thailand has ever received any kind of care or attention from the reactionary ruling class. In fact, because of racial discrimination they have been subjected to contempt and oppression. The ruling class has tried to trick us with its reactionary thinking, making us hate each other and having contempt for one another. They have tried to divide us so as to make it easier to rule us.

"Under the Communist Party of Thailand's leadership, we have been introduced to and taught the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought, the people have come to understand that there is only one way to achieve liberation for the country and people--through armed struggle persistently waged by Thai people of all ethnic groups and religious beliefs, who are united and respect one another. Only in this way will they be able to topple the old reactionary regime and establish a new political power which genuinely belongs to the people and is strong and valiant. Only then will all ethnic groups in Thailand enjoy equal rights as members of the one big family of Thailand. This is stipulated in Article 5 of the Communist Party of Thailand's short-term policy."

The letter concludes: "The Thai people's struggle is growing each day, with more and more victories; while the reactionary ruling class is rotting and collapsing. What is happening is contrary to the ruling class' dream.

"On this great occasion of the announcement of the establishment of the Thai Moslem People's Liberation Armed Forces, we the commanders and combatants of the Mong ethnic group in the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Thailand, voice our strong determination to strengthen unity with the comrades in the Thai Moslem People's Liberation Armed Forces and together struggle to achieve the earliest downfall of the reactionary government and victory for the people. We firmly believe that under the Communist Party of Thailand's leadership, the Thai people will surely achieve victory.

"The commanders and combatants of the Mong ethnic group in the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Thailand extend their sincere greetings to the commanders and combatants in the Thai Moslem People's Liberation Armed Forces, wish them good health and even greater success in their task."

Moslem Student Leader Comments

BK231503Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
21 Apr 78 BK

[Recorded conversation between Sawai Udomchardenchaiyakit, acting NSCT deputy secretary general for political affairs, and Naret Sumali, former leader of Thai Moslem students, on the problems of Thai Moslems in the south--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Sawai] The Political Affairs section of the National Student Center of Thailand [NSCT] in a revolutionary wartime situation has been closely following the political situation in the country. Recently the Thai Moslem People's Liberation Armed Forces were established and this has had broad political repercussions. It is encouraging to the Thai Moslem people who now have armed forces manned by their own children.

It is also encouraging to people throughout the country who are fighting on various fronts for independence and democracy. This tells them that our forces are continuously growing. The enemy is frightened as witnessed by the Kriangsak government's frantic conspiracy with the Hussein Onn reactionary clique in Malaysia to have Malaysian 6th Brigade troops cross into Thailand in Hat Yai district, Songkhla Province.

The NSCT Political Affairs section has with us today the leader of the Thai Moslem students, Naret Sumali. We would like to discuss with him the problems of Thai Moslem brothers in the south. I would like for you to describe the living conditions of our Thai Moslem brothers.

[Naret] Our Thai Moslem brothers are settled in various parts of the country. They are found in almost all the southern provinces, especially in the four southern provinces of Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and Satun. There are also Thai Moslems in the central provinces, in Bangkok, and even in certain northern provinces such as Chiang Mai and Lampang. Although we are dispersed and pursue different kinds of work, we are no different from other Thai people, that is, we too are poor and threatened by unemployment and lack of job security. We also have difficulty in making ends meet. We have the same problems as other poor people in Thailand. However, Moslem people in general have a much harder life than other Thai because, in addition to those problems, we are subjected to scorn and contempt. This is especially true for our Moslem brothers in the south. Most of them speak Malay, and barely understand Thai. Because of this, local authorities take advantage of them and exploit and oppress them.

Sometimes, Moslem people are accused of being terrorists or secessionists and are killed by soldiers and policemen who themselves are accomplices of bandits plundering the people. It is now said that the Pattani River is red with blood, because almost every day bodies of our Moslem brothers are thrown into the river. When soldiers and policemen receive orders to suppress secessionists, they direct an attack against an entire village. They kill all the people and loot and set fire to their houses. Sometimes, they attack by surprising our Moslem brothers during ceremonies at the mosque.

Now that troops of the Hussein Onn clique are joining in operations with Kriangsak's reactionary troops, each side is trying to outdo the other in their cruel methods of suppression against the people. The unit which kills the most people is highly commended; any soldier who kills a large number of people is decorated with medals from the ruling class. This shows how bloodthirsty they are!

[Savai] What are our Thai Moslem brothers doing to fight them?

[Naret] Our Moslem brothers have not given in to the reactionary ruling class' suppression and persecution. On the contrary they have a fine record of past struggle. There are, for example, people like Kuka Samo of Sai Buri district, Pattani Province and Busong Yo of Ra Ngae district, Narathiwat Province; and Hayi Surong who has represented the Moslem people's interests all his life. He submitted a 12-point proposal to the Phibunsongkhram government, and for that he was arrested and killed. That incident greatly enraged our Moslem brothers in the south.

During the Khukrit Pramot government, there was a big rally by Moslem people in the south. I hope you remember the incident, since the NSCT also took part in that rally.

[Sawai] Yes, the incident clearly reflected the unity and strength of our Moslem brothers who had been struggling persistently and courageously for over a month for justice. It started when five Moslem people were killed and thrown into [words indistinct] river by the marines. Our Moslem brothers were not alone in their struggle. They were overwhelmingly supported by people throughout the country, and many joined them in the struggle. However, instead of arresting and punishing the culprits, the reactionary ruling class concentrated on dispersing the people's rally. Bombs were thrown into the rally killing 12 people and wounding another 30.

[Naret] You are right. And a little later, reactionary troops of the Hussein Onn clique crossed the border into Tambon Aiyawang in Betong district, Narathiwat Province. This sparked a protest by the people which led to the well-known Betong incident. The people demanded that the government have all of Hussein Onn clique's reactionary troops pull out of Thailand.

[Sawai] What do you think about the present situation--the country-selling Kriangsak government colluding with the reactionary Hussein Onn Government of Malaysia and suppressing people in southern Thailand?

[Naret] Hussein Onn himself is a Moslem, but what he is doing is entirely contrary to Moslem religion. He sent his troops to cruelly suppress and persecute the southern Moslem people, destroy their crops and farms. Hussein Onn is a devil in the guise of a saint who claims to be a Moslem but is not. He is a bloodthirsty demon who is now persecuting our southern brothers. From the point of view of international relations, Hussein Onn is violating Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, with the country-selling collusion of the Kriangsak government, which is now trampling on all the people.

Now that the people have their own armed forces, it will no longer be easy for the reactionary ruling class to suppress and persecute them as in the past. The people can now look forward to better conditions in the future.

The establishment of the Thai Moslem People's Liberation Armed Forces is an event which has had broad repercussion throughout the country. It has shaken the Kriangsak's government's political position.

BRIEFS

RICE EXPORTS--Thailand exported 577,699 tons of rice during the first quarter of this year valued at over 3,333 million baht, Mr Pricha Tanprasoet, chairman of the Rice Committee, Board of Trade, announced. Rice exports in the first quarter of last year were 729,831 tons valued at about 3,100 million baht. [Bangkok POST in English 24 Apr 78 pp 17, 18 BK]

EXPECTED TRADE DEFICIT--Thailand is expected to suffer a record trade deficit of 40,000 million baht this year, while the payments deficit could reach a high of 12,000 million baht. If this happens, the value of the baht will be seriously affected. The statement was made by the president of the Board of Trade, Mr Op Wasurat at a 3-day seminar on corn trade policies at the Rose Garden over the weekend. "Thailand lost over 22,900 million baht through international trade last year, and we are suffering further losses this year." The country, he noted, suffered payments deficit of 7,500 million baht last year. This situation is expected to worsen this year since the country's exports will decline following the drought last year. As a result of this, earnings from exports will reduce. [Bangkok POST in English 24 Apr 78 p 17 BK]

PARIS EMBASSY DENIES REPORTS ON PRC BORDER CLASHES

OW211156Y Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpt] Paris, 21 Apr-(AFP)--The Vietnamese Embassy here denied today that there have been clashes between China and Vietnam on their common border.

"There has been no combat on the frontier", embassy spokesman Tran Thieu Can said.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL SUPPORTS SRV STAND ON CAMBODIAN DISPUTE

OW230756Y Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Apr (VNA)--The World Peace Council has expressed full support for Vietnam's stand on relations with Kampuchea. The council, during an ad hoc meeting on the Middle East issue held in Helsinki on 18-19 April, devoted an entire session to a report by Tran Hoai Nam, member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Peace Committee, on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border question. The council appealed to all peace-loving people to work for prompt holding of peaceful negotiations between the two parties.

During a news conference the next day, Tran Hoai Nam also explained to the press the correct stand and reasonable proposals of the Vietnamese Government.

AN GIANG FORCES CONTINUE, COMBAT IRRIGATION WORK

OW212130Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The 2d VPA Group in An Giang Province always upholds its combat discipline and closely keeps watch on the border to maintain security and protect the people's lives and property. Its 1st Battalion leads in many activities, carries out all orders and regulations, constantly maintains vigilance and achieves high combat efficiency. There was one battle in which it put out of action hundreds of enemy troops and seized 83 assorted weapons.

The group fought the enemy in dozens of big and small battles and, together with other units, killed or wounded more than 360 enemy intruders. It devoted 50 days to helping the local people in water conservancy work and dug 15,531 cubic meters of earth. Its 2d and 3d battalions and its newly formed specialized detachments composed mostly of new recruits have also satisfactorily fulfilled their tasks.

The 2d Group also helped the people in overcoming the effects of the destruction caused by the Cambodian armed forces and in promoting production. It participated in digging six canals, washed acid from 250 hectares of state farm ricefields in the province and helped the peasants living along the border to harvest their rice promptly and safely.

CAMBODIAN ATTACK IN NORTHEASTERN THAILAND REPORTED

BK240720Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Apr 78 BK

[Text] According to a source from Bangkok, on 20 April the Cambodian authorities again sent their forces to attack Thai military outposts in Lahan Sai district, Buriram Province, in northeastern Thailand, wounding a number of Thai soldiers.

VIENTIANE RADIO CITED ON NEED TO MAINTAIN VIGILANCE

BK240302Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 23 Apr 78 BK

[Text] On 20 April the national radio of Laos carried in its army program an editorial calling on the Lao people to heighten their vigilance and stand ready to smash all enemy schemes.

After affirming the profound and thoroughgoing nature of the cause of socialist revolution and asserting the position of the LPDR as an outpost in the system of the South-east Asian socialist countries, the editorial said: We must seriously implement the line and policies of the party and state and strengthen our solidarity in order to smash all enemy schemes to foment disunity.

DPRK ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON KPA ANNIVERSARY

OW221828Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Kim Sang-chun, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held a press conference in Hanoi on the 46th founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army, 21 April 1932]21 April 1978. The ambassador pointed to the immediate task of the Korean People's Army to change their fighting techniques, heighten their vigilance and be ready to smash all dark designs of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique. He thanked the Vietnamese people and army for their support to the Korean people's revolution in the past and in the new stage of revolution.

CHILEAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL LUIS CORVALAN TO VISIT

OW231449Y Hanoi VNA in English 1440 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Apr (VNA)--Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party, will pay a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Luis Corvalan will be accompanied by his wife.

HANOI CELEBRATION MARKS LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

OW211615Y Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Apr (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association held a meeting here tonight in celebration of V.I. Lenin's 108th birthday 22 April.

The meeting was attended by Nguyen Xien, presidium member of the front central committee and vice president of the friendship association; Nguyen Van Tien, presidium member and general secretary of the front central committee; Nguyen Khanh Toan, vice president of the friendship association; and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and other government offices and mass organizations. Also present was Soviet Ambassador B. N. Chaplin.

Dao Van Tap, vice chairman of the Vietnam Social Sciences Commission, made a speech, bringing out the great Lenin's services to the Soviet Union, to Vietnam and to humanity as a whole. He said: "Vietnamese Communists and the people of Vietnam know that the Vietnamese revolution is a continuation of the October Revolution organized and led by Lenin. They know that their victory is inseparable from the Soviet people's historic victory in the war against fascism; that it is inseparable from the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, and progressive people throughout the world."

Dao Van Tap said: "Following the path charted by the great Lenin--the path of the October Revolution--the Vietnamese people won complete victory in the struggle against U.S. aggression. They have reunified their country, and are endeavouring to carry out socialist transformation and to build socialism in the whole country. Vietnamese communist and the Vietnamese people as a whole take this opportunity to express their warm feelings and profound gratitude to the great Lenin and the fraternal Soviet people."

In his speech Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin spoke of the main achievements made by the Soviet people in the light of Marxism-Leninism. On the friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam he said that the relations founded by V.I. Lenin and President Ho Chi Minh were being successfully strengthened and consolidated.

B.N. Chaplin reiterated the Soviet Union's consistent support and assistance to the revolutionary cause of Vietnam. He reaffirmed the Soviet Union's support for the Vietnamese Government's stand on relations with Kampuchea, and wished the Vietnamese people many successes in national construction.

GEN VO NGUYEN GIAP ATTENDS VPA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

OW240757Y Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GM 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Apr (VNA)--Vietnam People's Army trade unions--representing cadres, workers and scientific and technical personnel in national defence enterprises and army research establishments--held their congress last week, in preparation for the national congress of the confederation of trade unions.

General Vo Nguyen Giap, Senior Lieutenant General Chu Huy Man, and members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party Central Committee, including Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the party organization in the confederation of trade unions, attended the congress.

In his speech on behalf of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, Senior Lieutenant General Chu Huy Man highly praised the achievements of the national defence establishments during the two resistance wars, and pointed out their tasks in building the material and technical basis for future national defence.

General Chu Huy Man said: "To build a modern national defence, a regular and modern people's army, we must have a modern material and technical basis. This can be achieved only by stepping up socialist industrialization, building the material and technical basis for socialism, and on the basis of a strong economy and a correct combination between the economy and national defence.

"National defence workers and employees have been making big contributions to the building of the material and technical basis for socialism and to the building of a regular and modern army," he said.

The congress presented many opinions on the draft political report of the executive committee of the confederation of trade unions, and the confederation's draft rules and regulations.

VAN TIEN DUNG LAUDS CHEMICAL CORPS ON ANNIVERSARY

OW211309Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The VPA chemical corps command organized a grand meeting on the afternoon of 17 April to observe the glorious 20th founding anniversary of the corps.

Attending the meeting were hundreds of outstanding cadres and combatants representing corps units as well as representatives of military regions, other army corps, armed services and branches and army agencies, institutes and schools.

Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice secretary of the Central Military Party Committee and chief of the VPA General Staff, also attended the meeting. At the meeting, the commander of the Chemical Corps read a report summing up the combat operations, development and maturity of the corps during the past 20 years. He said:

[Begin recording] During the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, chemical troops took part in many campaigns and, together with our entire army, scored many achievements in combat, training and productive labor, thus contributing to our people's great victory. One Chemical Corps comrade was previously cited as a "Hero of the Armed Forces;" hundreds of Chemical Corps units, cadres, and combatants have been awarded medals; and many combatants were awarded the "Heroic American Killer" title.

Carrying out its advisory role, the corps helped the National Defense Ministry in providing guidance and training to the people's armed forces in taking preventive measures against enemy chemical weapons. Each year it provided the frontline with hundreds of tons of equipment for countering chemical weapons, hundreds of thousands of canisters for use in countering noxious fumes [khois doocj] and phosphorus-based incendiaries. Its flamethrower units took part in combat on nearly all southern battlefields, wiped out many enemy troops, and burned much enemy equipment, military vehicles, blockhouses, pillboxes, bunkers and weapons. By following the "Fight the enemy with his own weapons" line, the chemical troops, along with other armed branches, seized a large amount of assorted weapons and chemical warfare equipment, studied them and made necessary alterations to convert them into weapons suitable for us to fight the enemy.

The chemical troops also successfully used camouflage smokescreens on the southern battlefields and in the people's war to defend the north against U.S. imperialism's two wars of destruction. In the north, the chemical troops--using smokescreens and coordinating their activities with our air defense air force, militia and self-defense forces--successfully protected many important targets.

The Chemical Corps developed itself despite a lack of technical knowledge and information on organizing and building a modern scientific-technological armed forces branch. Fighting the enemy while training and building, the corps gradually developed, progressed and increased its manpower. Its cadres and combatants have striven to raise their educational level in order to firmly understand tactics and technical equipment. With the concern of the Central Military Party Committee, the corps basically established an organizational system involving leading bodies, chemical officer training schools, military chemical institutes, warehouse chiefs, subordinate chemical units containing specialized departments, atomic chemistry [hoas hocj nguyeen twr] training courses, training schools and institutes.

The corps has conducted studies and made intensive preparations so that, whenever necessary, it will be able to further develop the army's chemical forces and so that chemical forces can serve as core forces in countering nuclear and chemical weapons if a war involving advanced weapons occurs in the future.

The chemical armed branch has succeeded in building a contingent of cadres consisting of leading cadres and scientific and technical advisory cadres. The latter have at least university-level skills.

Regarding productive labor, the chemical troops have vigorously developed the spirit of self-reliance in diligently and thriftily building the country and developing the army. In line with our army's traditional characteristics, they have taken part in building the (Bac Hung Hai), Suoi Hai, Xuan Khanh and Linh Cam water conservancy projects and the To Lich River project. They have scored great achievements and won the love and confidence of local party organizations, administrations and people. In the spring of 1977, chemical troops, along with signal and pipe-laying troops and local workers, developing the spirit of socialist collective mastery and closely coordinating their activities, extinguished an underground fire at the Quang Ninh colliery. [end recording]

After citing factors contributing to these achievements, the commander of the chemical corps stressed: In order to fulfill the difficult and glorious task entrusted to them in the new stage, all corps cadres and combatants must constantly uphold the spirit of revolutionary vigilance, enhance their combat readiness, and build a strong, stable Chemical Corps politically, ideologically and organizationally in line with conditions in Vietnam. He said the cadres and combatants must diligently carry out studies and scientific research, satisfactorily perform managerial tasks, build the branch's material-technical base, and intensify the "determined to win" emulation movement so that along with all other army units, they will be able to satisfactorily perform the army's two political tasks.

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee and National Defense Ministry, Senior Gen Van Tien Dung warmly cited the building and combat achievements scored by chemical troops during the past 20 years. He said:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee, I have come here to attend this ceremony marking the 20th founding anniversary of the Chemical Corps. First of all, I would like to convey warm greetings from the Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee to comrades present at the meeting and all cadres, combatants, workers, and civil servants in the corps. We are all elated by the past achievements of the corps and are contemplating future plans for developing it. We are also elated by these achievements because the corps was established only 20 years ago.

Despite its service in the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, when compared with other armed forces branches and services, the combat experience of the Chemical Corps is not lengthy and its personnel are few in number. Its activities are still limited and, in particular, its achievements and armed exploits are usually not publicized. However, its armed exploits and combat achievements positively contributed to our entire army's victory over the U.S. imperialists' ruthless, modern aggressor army.

Despite the fact that the corps' achievements and the exploits scored by its detachments and troops on various battlefields were not numerous, these achievements and armed exploits testify to the vigorous development of the corps. They manifest the progress of all its technical cadres and personnel who furthered their studies in order to firmly grasp the necessary technical and specialized skills and to properly use equipment.

The achievements are the results of the initiatives, positive attitude, and daring thoughts and actions displayed while performing scientific and technological tasks under wartime conditions in order to counter the schemes and acts of the U.S. aggressor army--aggressors who were equipped with modern weapons and who used chemical weapons on a large scale for genocidal and ecocidal purposes.

The achievements are the result of the proper application of carrying out tasks in accord with the mass line and party line as applied to people's war and are in accord with taking preventive measures against and countering enemy chemical weapons. Despite a small number of personnel, the Chemical Corps successfully served as a core force in disseminating among the army and people the necessary information and important practical measures for self-defense and for foiling the enemy's criminal acts.

The Chemical Corps is also to be commended for its economic construction activities. Its troops know how to coordinate their abilities and technical skills, rationally use available equipment, and coordinate activities with various other army units and state economic branches in order to support production, control natural calamities--such as eliminating insects harmful to crops and fighting fires in coal mines--and resolve problems resulting from the war.

The Chemical Corps is 20 years old. We are elated to note that the developing of the Chemical Corps is a timely and indispensable task, that vigorous development of the chemical troops has created a strong base, and that the force-building and combat achievements of the corps are certainly worthy of pride. We are aware of the expected development and capabilities of the Chemical Corps in any future war to defend the fatherland. On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee, I warmly commend the Chemical Corps for its achievements in force-building and combat and in performing its tasks during the past 20 years. [applause] [end recording]

Senior General Van Tien Dung praised the Chemical Corps for its contributions to the coordinated attacks of our armed forces branches and services in helping defeat the U.S. imperialists' ruthless modern army and praised their efforts to build and defend the fatherland. Senior Gen Van Tien Dung instructed all of the corps cadres, combatants and technical personnel to clearly understand the serious tasks to be carried out in the immediate and distant future and to redouble efforts to satisfactorily perform training, combat readiness, and productive labor tasks, to properly organize operations and to develop the corps into a modern, regular army. The chemical troops must achieve solidarity and closely coordinate with all army services and branches and be prepared to satisfactorily perform all tasks in the new stage.

All representatives attending the meeting voiced determination to properly carry out the instruction of the comrade senior general and chief of the VPA General Staff and pledged to strive to develop the glorious tradition of the Chemical Corps and willingly accept and outstandingly perform all tasks entrusted to the corps by the Central Military Party Committee.

HO CHI MINH CITY RADIO DESCRIBES CLOSING OF ILLEGAL MARKETS

HK231104Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Unattributed report: "Ho Chi Minh City Wipes Out Outdoor Markets in 1 Day"]

[Text] In just 1 day, (?13) April, Ho Chi Minh City wiped out all 13 locations in the city where outdoor market activities were concentrated and detained 200 hooligans, robbers and smugglers.

Putting an end to all illegal activities at the outdoor markets is a continuation of the campaign to eradicate the lingering effects of capitalist trade and to make society healthier.

In recent years the city people's committee has appealed to those leading a dishonest life to earn their living through labor. However, as long as the illegal outdoor markets still exist, there will always be places for dishonest people to thrive. In a number of wards, such as Ham Nghi, Ton That Thiep, Ton That Dam, Vo Di Nguy and Huynh Thuc Khang wards in the first precinct, where multi-story buildings and shimmering asphalt roads can be seen, we cannot permit an outdoor market with umbrellas, stalls, tarpaulins spread on the sidewalks and sacks filled with hardware, electrical goods and fabrics.

On entering this market one feels nauseous because of the abusive language, swearing and the sight of people sitting and lying around drinking alcohol until their faces become flushed. After eating and drinking they stagger off to try and find a woman. With the majority of people struggling to become good citizens in the city, such unpleasant scenes must be done away with.

A large number of security combatants, combatants of military control brigades, youths from various organs, enterprises and wards and--especially this time--thousands of assault youths, sons of the city who have come back from various new economic areas, have participated in wiping out the outdoor markets. At the western bus station, we met yellow-shirted combatants alongside others wearing fatigue uniforms or the violet uniforms and caps of workers who were intercepting smugglers trying to receive goods unloaded from buses.

Tran Van Thao, a 20-year-old youth belonging to the 6th Assault Youth Group and who was back from Lam Dong, told us that there the brothers were producing grain, opening virgin land and building state farms and houses to receive the bourgeois traders coming there to carry out production. Ordered back to carry out their tasks in Ho Chi Minh City, many of these brothers, although their families were living in the 3d, 10th or 11th precincts, had not yet returned to their families. Tran Van Thao said: We deem it necessary to contribute to making the city civilized, a place where our families and relatives can peacefully and joyfully carry out labor, allowing us to feel at ease when we are far away from them while participating in nation building.

While talking with us, Tran Van Thao together with other youths guided small traders bringing fruit, food and grain from the bus station to predetermined places for sale at the market in the first residential area. Only a few days ago, the Tran Quoc Toan market area was specially used for the sale of bicycles and spare parts, which were mostly produced by private firms in Cholon itself but which bore French, Japanese and Taiwanese trademarks. Few could distinguish fake goods from the genuine ones. A bicycle frame was sold for 50 dong, which one usually figures to be the equivalent of 25,000 piasters. Where did the steel and aluminum come from? How could hundreds of stands be jammed with bicycle spare parts? After a day of implementing the city people's committee's decision to put an end to all illegal activities of various markets, this whole market area was cleared. The compatriots who had registered removed their stands, while those traders who had illegally set up stands were assisted by the brother youths of the 21st ward of the 10th precinct to remove their stands. This market area will become a center for the sale of building materials within the framework of the socialist trading system.

As in other outdoor markets, small traders who have registered for the sale of goods in categories not falling under state management are allowed to carry out their normal trading activities. Concerning the categories of goods which have not been registered or which fall under state management, the compatriots, after receiving an explanation, have eagerly made inventories. The compatriots are allowed by the state to store these categories of goods in their houses, pending appropriate settlements.

Ho Chi Minh City is preparing for the third liberation anniversary in a seethingly revolutionary atmosphere. The path which has been chosen for everyone is the path of carrying out labor to build socialism and a healthy new life.

TAP CHI CONG SAN ISSUE NO 4 TABLE OF CONTENTS

OW222020Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Following is a review of TAP CHI CONG SAN issue No 4 of 1978:

Editorial: "Let Us Organize Well the Discussion of the Draft of the New Constitution Among the Cadres and People." This editorial will be broadcast later.

Article by Le Duan, party general secretary: "Motivate the Masses to Develop the Right of Collective Ownership." In this article, Le Duan deals with the economic structure, organization of the state apparatus and the economic and cultural management machinery and distribution of labor between the central and regional levels. However, he mainly discusses the workers' collective ownership.

He says: As Communist Party members, any day or hour that we did not think of implementing the workers' right to collective ownership we would betray our ideals and our cause and we would not be worthy of being Communist Party members. This is a simple truth but unless we have pure, unstained hearts, we cannot understand it.

At the same time, we can only achieve it with correct organization. In order to achieve the workers' right of collective ownership, we must correctly determine the relationship between the party, the state and the people, and this relationship must form the structure of our regime. This structure is: The party leads, the people are the owners and the state manages. The party is only the leader, while the owners are the people and they exercise their ownership through the state. The real nature of proletarian dictatorship is that the party is the leader and the people are the owners and the party leads so that the people may become owners.

LE DUAN deals with what has to be done to implement the people's right of collective ownership in the political, economic and cultural fields. Politically, we must make the peasants realize that over the past few decades, allying themselves with the workers, they have obtained independence, freedom and land. Now, advancing on the socialist path, they and the workers have become the collective masters of the country. In order to insure the people's right of collective ownership in the political field, we must build good party organizations and chapters which do not become dictatorial or sectarian. We must strengthen the administration at the village and district levels.

Economically, we must firmly grasp the party policy on agricultural production in order to link the development of the right of collective ownership to the masses' production movement. Culturally, we must find all means to meet the people's requirements in study, health care and education for their children. We must develop a fresh and sound lifestyle.

Motivating the masses to develop the right of collective ownership must be closely linked to building the district into an agroindustrial economic unit. In the north, this is aimed at consolidating and perfecting the socialist production relations. In the south, this is aimed at establishing the workers' ownership system and at consolidating and perfecting the grassroots administration.

In conclusion, Le Duan said: Ours is a great party. We must revolutely fight to preserve the purity of the party and prevent despotism by party members. We know that developing the workers' right of collective ownership is difficult, but no matter how difficult it is, we must achieve it at all costs because only by making the workers the true masters can we insure our regime's stability and strength. It is hoped that we will all exert efforts so that by 1980, along with fulfilling the second 5-year plan, we will have developed the workers' right of collective ownership in villages and districts, considering this to be an important step in developing our country's socialist collective ownership system.

Article by Hoang Van Kieu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of forestry: "Vigorously Develop Forestry." After noting the importance of forestry to the economy and social life and the potential of our tropical forests, the article deals with the trend and path of forestry production in our country as follows:

1. Protection combined with regeneration of natural forests;
2. Compensating for cultivated land and bare hills through reforestation and carrying out intensive planting of forests in key areas;
3. Step up rational forest exploitation on the basis of regeneration and expansion of forest resources; intensify the capability of processing forest products so as to rationally and effectively use and economize forest resources;
4. Coordinate agriculture with forestry in each cooperative, state forest, state farm and production area.

The article stresses the need to reorganize forestry production on a national scale and in each district and basic economic unit and increase material-technical bases in order to improve and rebuild 15 million hectares of forests for socialist construction.

Article by Phuc Nguyen: "The U.S. Imperialists' Global Strategic Crisis," which analyzes the situation and reveals that the complete victory of the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. national salvation struggle has upset the U.S. imperialists' global strategy. The article points out: Although the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam was not the most costly one in terms of lives and money, the United States sustained the most pitiful debacle in its history. As a result, the international position of the United States has been obviously weakened, while that of other imperialist countries has become stronger and the world balance of forces has changed to the advantage of national independence, democracy and socialism.

The war of aggression against Vietnam was a most unjust and brutal war. It led the United States into unprecedented economic, political, ideological and military crises. Moreover, the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. national salvation struggle upset the U.S. imperialists' global strategy because it greatly contributed to stepping up the world revolutionary movement and aggravating the general crisis of capitalism and contributed to changing the world balance of forces to the advantage of the revolution.

The Vietnam war is a new landmark in world history and world public opinion has dealt with the post-Vietnam period. Comparing the post-Vietnam period with the period after the Russian October Revolution and the period after World War II, the article notes the trend of the world situation in the post-Vietnam period and the U.S. imperialists' strategic measures and maneuvers, as well as their capability to safeguard their strategic interests.

The article concludes: In the post-Vietnam period and at a time when the three revolutionary currents are constantly on the offensive and have destroyed U.S.-led imperialism and when the general crisis of capitalism has entered a new critical stage, contradictions between the United States and various international forces and American workers have become very acute, forcing the United States to spread its strength thinly throughout the world. U.S. imperialism has obviously become very weak. Although there is no world war in progress, U.S. ability to cope with such a situation has become more limited than before. Although U.S. imperialism could possibly embark on a foolish adventure, the world's people are vigilant and ready to deal fierce counterblows that will surely cause U.S. imperialism to suffer more pitiful setbacks.

Views expressed by Comrades Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Phan Anh, chairman of the Vietnam Lawyers Association; Nguyen Lan, a teacher; and Mrs Quang Minh, vice chairman of the scientific council of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School at a meeting discussing the new draft constitution held by the TAP CHI CONG SAN editorial staff.

Article by Thanh Le in the "studies" column: "To Scientifically Manage Society." The article reveals that in socialist states managerial work is a vital issue and a guarantee for building large-scale socialist production, developing production and increasing labor productivity. The scientific management of society is now becoming the most important theoretical issue to be studied. The article stresses the general requirements for the theory of social management and offers some suggestions regarding the scientific management of society in our country: intensify social studies to grasp management target; improve organization of managerial forces in society; formulate correct principles of social management; and scrupulously study social planning and economic planning.

Article by Nguoi Xay Dung [The Builder] in the "party activities" column: "Formalistic Democracy" which is critical of bad manners, incorrect thoughts and erroneous views which have resulted in impeding development of democracy even though discussion about achieving collective leadership and applying democratic principles to party activities goes on.

Article by Dong Thao: "Trade Must Help Develop Agriculture." The article points out that to develop agriculture, apart from the efforts of the agricultural sector itself and the contributions of the economic and cultural sectors, the various industrial sectors must also make every effort to support agriculture and consider this support their duty. Industry can support agriculture in many ways, and, the article deals with four of these: increase the material and technical bases and equipment for agriculture, process agricultural products, supply consumer goods to the people and contribute to building new rural areas.

Article by Tan Minh: "Phu Lam is steadily advancing in the new revolutionary stage" which introduces the experiences of a rice-producing village in Phu Tan district, An Giang Province, which, despite untold difficulties, has achieved great progress in expanding its cultivated area, increasing the number of crops and rice yield and improving the people's material and spiritual life within a few years after liberation.

At the same time, this village has fulfilled its obligations toward the state and is now steadily advancing along the path of collective work.

Article by Hoang Nguyen: "The truth about the Vietnam-Cambodia Border Conflict." It exposes the Cambodian administration's slanderous allegations against Vietnam that Vietnam harbors aggressive designs, wants to turn Democratic Cambodia into a member of an Indochina federation and a slave, advocates "one party, one country and one people in the Indochina federation," entertains territorial ambitions, is invading Cambodia and has carried out

subversive activities against Cambodia. The article points out that the Cambodian powerholders' hostile policy toward Vietnam is not a separate policy but is closely connected with their political line and that the fact that they have caused the border conflict and have unceasingly hurled slanders against Vietnam is obviously aimed at serving a political scheme in a particular situation in Cambodia.

In the "Book Review" column, Thanh Ky's article "The Report of a Defeated General," reviews the book entitled "A Soldier's Report," which relates the military career of its author, Westmoreland, who was once commander-in-chief of the U.S. expeditionary corps and chief of staff of the U.S. Army. The article summarizes the book and points out the seriousness of the U.S. imperialists' debacle and the greatness of the historic victory of our armed forces and people. From Westmoreland's description, one can more accurately evaluate this defeated general's strategic skills.

NINTH MILITARY REGION'S 8TH DIVISION REVIEWS 1977 WORK

BK220126Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 21 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The 8th Division of the 9th Military Region held a gala congress in early April to review its 1977 achievements.

Last year the division satisfactorily fulfilled its task of providing technical and tactical training to all its cadres and men and of instructing them on army regulations. All personnel of the division were rated fair or good in basic marksmanship. When the Cambodian troops encroached upon our border, subordinate units of the division fought very well and succeeded in defending their areas of responsibility and dealing appropriate punitive blows to the enemy.

Also last year, the division reclaimed three times more wasteland than in 1976. It also played the major role in building the Hong Ngu-Cai Bat irrigation project, using more than 3 million cubic meters of earth.

LATE REPORT: CARTER DECISION ON ROK TROOP WITHDRAWAL REPORTED

OW241031Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has announced that only 800 American GI's will leave South Korea by the end of this year instead of the original figure of 2,400. UPI said that Carter linked the troop withdrawal slowdown to Congress' failure so far to act on a military aid request for South Korea. Carter's decision was applauded by John Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who said that he hoped Carter will decide to keep the remaining troops in South Korea indefinitely.

BRIEFS

WFTU CONGRESS DELEGATION--Hanoi, 14 Apr--A delegation of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions led by its president Toang Quoc Viet left here yesterday to attend the Ninth Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Prague from 16 to 23 April. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Nguyen Duc Thuan, vice president and secretary general, and other cadres of the confederation. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW]

AWARD TO WFTU--Hanoi, 20 Apr--A ceremony was held in Prague on 19 April to confer Vietnam's friendship order on the WFTU. The decoration was given away by Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Tien Thong. Enrique Pasterino, WFTU president, who received the order, thanked the Vietnamese people for this honour, and praised them for their revolutionary heroism. Enrique Pasterino wished Vietnam many more successes in national construction and national defence. [Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW]

CONDOLENCES TO HUNGARY--Hanoi, 15 Apr--Phan Anh, president of the presidium of the peace committee, has sent a message of condolences to the Hungarian Peace Council over the death of its chairman, Dr Sic Endre, who was a member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council. The message recalls Dr Sic Endre's services to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy, socialism and friendship among nations and his contribution to the militant solidarity between the peoples of Hungary and Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW]

DUTCH EQUIPMENT AID--Hanoi, 15 Apr--The No 250 Engineering Workers Training School under the Ministry of Agriculture on 14 April received the first batch of equipment for its training workshop presented by Holland's science and technology committee for support to Vietnam. Present at the reception ceremony held at the school were representatives of the Vietnamese ministries of agriculture and foreign affairs; Jaap Brands, head of the visiting delegation of the Dutch committee; and J. Forster, Dutch charge d'affaires a.i. in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW]

SWEDISH HOSPITAL AID--Hanoi, 13 Apr--Work is being pushed to complete a 400-bed children's hospital in Hanoi. This Swedish-sponsored project is being built in a western suburb. The main building will have eight stories. The project is undertaken by building company No 1 under the Ministry of Building, and Vietnamese workers and Swedish specialists are working in close cooperation to insure good quality. A number of jobs have been completed within half of the time prescribed. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW]

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION--Hanoi, 11 Apr--Electricity output for agricultural use in northern Vietnam this year will total 320 million kilowatt-hours, or 50 million more than last year, it was reported at a recent conference in Hai Duong, east of Hanoi. The conference was held to discuss the electricity industry's service to agriculture, particularly to irrigation. The conference said it expected output to agriculture in 1980 to rise to 483 million kilowatt-hours. Last year, 163 kilometers of high-tension lines and 15 big transformer stations were set up in important rice-producing areas in the north. Twenty-one other transformer stations will be built and 13 existing ones will be extended in 1978-1980. A similar conference in southern Vietnam decided that about 520 kilometers of high-tension lines would be laid this year to bring electricity to the countryside. [Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW]

STUDENT SELF-DEFENSE MOVEMENT--The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education recently held a conference to exchange experience in organizing student self-defense activities in colleges. The conferees heard reports on the experience of a number of colleges in this matter and noted that the student self-defense movement had a favorable influence on student fulfillment of military service and on their attitude toward learning, production and scientific research. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW]

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN TO PROMOTE URANIUM PROJECT

OW200823Y Tokyo KYODO in English 819 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Sydney, 19 Apr (KYODO)--A visiting Japanese delegation and the Australian Atomic Energy Commission wound up three days of talks here Wednesday after agreeing that Japan and Australia should promote their joint project to build a uranium enrichment plant in Australia. During Wednesday's session, the 10-member Japanese delegation, consisting of government officials and representatives of the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation, and six Australian AEC officials agreed that the two countries should continue studies on ways and means of materializing the project. The delegation and the Australian AEC will shortly present a report on their studies on the feasibility of the project to both the Australian and Japanese governments.

In the report, informed sources said, they are expected to strongly recommend that the project be promoted by all means, citing reasons that promotion of the project would not only benefit Japan and Australia but also result in a stable supply of nuclear fuel to the whole world. According to the sources, Australian and Japanese experts have so far agreed that the projected enrichment plant, based on the centrifugal process, should be put into operation in the latter half of the 1980s.

The just-ended talks were the fourth in a series of such consultations between experts of the two nations since an agreement on the joint studies was reached in 1973 between then Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and his Australian counterpart Gough Whitlam. Australia strongly hopes to build a uranium enrichment plant to effectively utilize its vast uranium deposits. But in view of huge costs of such a project, Australia has asked Japan to cooperate. Apart from the proposed Japanese cooperation, Ureco--a West German, Dutch and British joint venture--has proposed cooperation in the construction of the plant.

INDUSTRY MINISTER LYNCH TO VISIT PRC, PHILIPPINES

OW202022Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Minister for Industry and Commerce Lynch is to visit China and the Philippines on a 16-day trip to start next week. My Lynch will spend 10 days in China at the invitation of the People's Republic for talks about the development of trade and the exchange of technology. He is also expected to attend trade fairs in Shanghai and Canton.

Later, on his visit to the Philippines, Mr Lynch will go to the first ASEAN trade fair in Manila. He will also hold informal talks with government ministers. Mr Lynch is due back in Australia on 8 May.

BRIEFS

TEXTILE AGREEMENT--The Australian Government has reached agreement in principle with New Zealand on free trade terms for a wide range of textiles, apparel and footwear. In Canberra today Acting Prime Minister Anthony and Minister for Industry and Commerce Lynch said the proposed 2-year agreement should provide a better basis for planning by businessmen in both countries. The arrangements provided for the continuation of improved access for Australian manufacturers into the New Zealand market. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW]

SUHARTO INSTALLS SIX JUNIOR CABINET MINISTERS

PK221010Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 22 Apr 78 BK

[Text] President Suharto this morning swore in six junior ministers. They are Achmad Affandi, junior minister in charge of increasing food production, to be attached to the minister of agriculture; Bustanil Arifin, junior minister for cooperative affairs, to be attached to the minister of trade and cooperative affairs; Martono, junior minister for transmigration, to be attached to the minister of manpower and transmigration; Cosmas Babubara, junior minister for people's housing, to be attached to the minister of public works; Dr Abdul Gafur, junior minister for youth affairs, to be attached to the minister of education and culture and Mrs I. Sutanto, junior minister for women's affairs, to be attached to the minister coordinator for people's welfare.

The installation ceremony, held at the State Palace, was attended by Mrs Tien Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik, ministers of the Third Development Cabinet and other high-ranking government officials.

PANGGABEAN REJECTS PRC CALL FOR ASEAN TO CONFRONT BIG POWERS

BK221356Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Minister Coordinator for Political and Security Affairs General Maraden Panggabean, acting in his capacity as minister of foreign affairs ad interim, said Indonesia rejects the call by the PRC for ASEAN to confront other big powers. He said this was not in line with Indonesia's active and independent foreign policy.

Minister Panggabean said this in reply to a question posed by newsmen in connection with China's call, conveyed to a Philippine delegation during a visit to Peking.

Desires 'Friendly' Ties

BK221020Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 22 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister General Maraden Panggabean has said Indonesia wants friendly relations with all countries, including the PRC, because we all need each other. He made the remark at the State Palace this morning when answering a question about China's desire for cooperation with ASEAN.

Minister Panggabean said it is important to insure national and regional stability among ASEAN countries. Once stability in the ASEAN region is assured, there will no longer be any doubt about establishing cooperation with the PRC.

Touching on Sino-Indonesia relations, the minister said restored relations should take the form of mutually beneficial cooperation. Hence obstacles to restoring relations need to be removed.

As an example he cited the problem of Overseas Chinese in Indonesia, saying this should be resolved first. For this purpose a reregistration of Overseas Chinese in Indonesia, including those who are already Indonesian citizens, had been conducted.

MALAYSIA

AGREEMENT FOR DIRECT TRADE TO BE SIGNED WITH DPRK

BK221242Y Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Apr 78 p 6 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 22 Apr--Malaysia and North Korea are to sign a trade agreement to pave the way for direct trading, Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Lew Sip Hon said yesterday.

He said the ministry was also considering the possibility of sending a trade delegation to North Korea to promote closer trade relations.

Datuk Lew was replying to Senator V.S.M. Vellayappa in the Dewan Negara [Senate], who wanted to know the benefits accrued to Malaysia following its relationship with North Korea.

Datuk Lew said the present volume of trade between the two countries was very small. In 1976, the volume was worth only \$16.8 million--0.073 percent of Malaysia's total world trade.

Malaysia's direct exports to the republic totalled \$0.6 million while imports totalled \$16.2 million in 1976.

There was the possibility that the volume would increase in future, he said.

Datuk Lew said at present the republic was importing rubber, tin and palm oil through a third party. Recently, a trade party on a visit to Malaysia had expressed interest in buying goods direct from Malaysia, he added.

HUSSEIN RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER KILLEN

BK241014Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Australian Defense Minister Denis James Killen called on Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn in Kuala Lumpur today for talks on regional security and bilateral cooperation in defense matters. The national news agency BERNAMA says they discussed the security situation in Southeast Asia as well as the five-power defense arrangement, of which Australia and Malaysia are members.

According to sources, Mr Killen briefed Datuk Hussein on Australia's defense policy and spoke of an interaction between the policies of his country and those of Malaysia. Talks on bilateral cooperation covered such aspects as training facilities for Malaysian armed forces personnel in Australia and holding joint exercises.

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION TO PRC--Kuala Lumpur, 12 Apr--A 188-member Malaysian trade delegation left for Hong Kong on 12 April en route to Canton to attend the month-long China trade fair which begins on 15 April. The delegation, comprising representatives of the state trading corporation Pernas and leading businessmen, is expected to order substantial quantities of Chinese goods, particularly consumer items, at the fair. A delegation spokesman said that their purchases would mainly be animal byproducts, cereals, oils and foodstuffs, light industrial products, chemicals, machinery and consumer items.

[Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0602 GMT 12 Apr 78 BK]

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